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HINTS IN SICKNESS

Where to go
and
What to do

Henry C.



W. H. P. & Co. New York

27S

1512. ^c l. 132.





HINTS IN SICKNESS.

HINTS IN SICKNESS:

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO DO.

BY

HENRY C. BURDETT,

FOUNDER OF THE HOME HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION FOR PAYING PATIENTS.

AUTHOR OF "PAY HOSPITALS OF THE WORLD;" "HOSPITALS AND THE STATE;" "COTTAGE
HOSPITALS, GENERAL, FEVER AND CONVALESCENT, WITH FIFTY BEDS AND UNDER;"

"THE RELATIVE MORTALITY OF LARGE AND SMALL HOSPITALS;"

"HOSPITALS WITH FIFTY BEDS AND UPWARDS, THEIR
ORIGIN, CONSTRUCTION, AND MANAGEMENT."

LONDON

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & CO., 1 PATERNOSTER SQUARE

1883



"So, little book, God send thee good passage;
And specially let this be thy prayere,
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

Chaucer.

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INTRODUCTION.

FOR many years the author of this book has devoted much time and attention to the administration and management of Charities, and especially of Hospitals. Possibly as a consequence of this, but at any rate as a matter of fact, he has each year had an increasingly large correspondence with those interested in such matters, and has been frequently consulted as to the construction and administration of old, and the plans for the building of new, Hospitals. A visit to Canada and America in the autumn of 1882, and the long absence from home which it entailed, made the Author realize for the first time how very large his correspondence was on these particular subjects, and he determined to try and relieve himself of much of the labour thus caused by the publication of the present work.

As its name implies, the book consists of Hints for those whose friends are sick or who are ailing themselves, and it gives to the housewife, the doctor, the clergyman, the district visitor, and the philanthropist exact information, both as to where to go or send patients : whether their ailments are chronic and incurable, or acute and requiring treatment.

The first part of the book will, no doubt, prove of great assistance to the suffering poor who attend Hospitals, as well as to those who desire to send patients to those Institutions. An endeavour has been made to include in it the name of

every Institution in England and Wales founded for the relief of sickness and infirmity of every kind, the terms of entrance, and the hours of attendance and admission. The detailed list of each group of Institutions is prefaced by a full statement of the steps necessary to be taken in every conceivable circumstance.

Parts II. and III. consist of a household surgery and a list of appliances used in the treatment of the sick. In the preparation of the Second Part, the Author has had the assistance of Mr G. H. Percival, M.B. Lond., Surgeon to the Northampton General Infirmary, and he has reason to express confidence that nothing has been omitted which could usefully be included, and nothing included which, from requiring the control and advice of a medical practitioner, ought necessarily to be excluded. Hints are given upon many points of nursing and domestic medicine which often cause perplexity and difficulty, and it is hoped that the directions as to how to act in cases of sudden emergency and of accidental poisoning, as well as in the many minor accidents which are daily occurring in families, will be found of value to mothers and nurses.

Part III. consists in reality of advertisements in which manufacturers have described the various appliances for the alleviation of suffering. For these statements the Advertisers, and not the Author, are entirely responsible.

In the Appendix will be found fuller particulars of the work and needs of several of the larger and more deserving Charities. This portion is intended as a guide for the assistance of those philanthropists who desire to contribute to the maintenance of deserving charitable Institutions.

The Author's aim has been to make this a useful book for all classes of the community who have to do with illness in their own families or in those of their neighbours, and with this view the price has been fixed at a sum so small as to be within the reach of everybody. If this little book proves, in practice, of use to those who are sick and suffering, or who minister to the wants of others, the Author will have accomplished the main object for which it was written.

39 GLOUCESTER ROAD,
REGENT'S PARK, N.W.



PART I.

FULL PARTICULARS (TERMS OF ENTRANCE, HOURS OF ATTEND-
ANCE AND ADMISSION) OF ALL INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND
AND WALES FOUNDED FOR THE RELIEF OF SICKNESS OR
BODILY INFIRMITY.

INTRODUCTORY.

Admission to Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions is in most cases by letter or ticket. This is to be obtained from a subscriber or governor, and is generally to be regarded only as a recommendation of the case to the administrative authority at the Institution. As these recommendations are examined in rotation, a letter should be sent to the Secretary or Manager at the Institution, or to the office named, with the least possible delay, and should be accompanied by whatever certificates may be necessary. (See especially note to "Convalescent.")

In the column headed Terms of Admission will generally be found a note of the certificates required. In many cases the first preliminary is to obtain a form, which will, ordinarily, give the requirements in this respect.

This work does not deal with exclusively Pauper Institutions. A few of those named under the heads of "Blind" and "Deaf and Dumb" are certified by the Local Government Board as fitted for the reception, &c., of pauper children; and as the requirements of that Authority are of a high standard, the Board's certificate should satisfy the most exigent.

The charges are given at so much a week unless otherwise stated.

BATHS, MINERAL WATER. *See* **HYDROPATHIC
ESTABLISHMENTS.**

BATHS, SEA-WATER. *See* **SEA-BATHING.**

BLIND.

Under this heading will be found a variety of Institutions, including schools for all classes in life, for boys, girls, and adults, for day scholars and boarders—Institutions where assistance can be obtained in sickness, where men and women can be taught various trades, and so enabled to obtain a livelihood, at which resident and non-resident apprentices are taken, and where work may be procured both within the Institution and to be done at home. For the infirm, the aged, and the sick, all kinds of relief are afforded in the various Institutions, thus—

The Somerstown Blind Aid Society supplies medicine free to sick members, and allows each threepence a week for a guide.

The North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women over fifty takes care of cases of real need, either without payment or on such small payments as may come easily within the means of the applicants.

The Southwark Society grants annuities to the adult blind above forty years of age, and the Pension Societies of various kinds quartered throughout the country are too numerous to mention in detail. The infirm are taken care of at various institutions, as, for example, that of the Painters Stainers' Company, Little Trinity Lane, London, or that of the Cord-

wainers' Company, Cannon Street, E.C., which grants upwards of one hundred pensions of £5 to men over forty-five, women over forty, and widows or maidens over thirty. The social position of the blind is also considered, and every class will find a home suited to its condition. For instance, the London Society (Regent's Park) for teaching the blind to read admits free pupils by election of donors and subscribers, or a better class of pupils on the payment of £20 per annum.

The Royal Normal College of Music, Upper Norwood, admits the young of either sex and of any rank possessing sufficient ability, and takes private pupils by special arrangement; whilst the Worcester College, for blind sons of gentlemen, takes pupils at as early an age as they can be sent from home at payments of from £80 to £100 per annum, and prepares them for the Universities. There are numerous Institutions for the poor and destitute in addition to the large number of establishments marked in the subjoined list with an asterisk, which are certified by the Local Government Board, and to the instruction given at the London School Board classes. In addition to provision for instruction, training, and employment, there is a Society in Wimpole Street, London, for the improvement of the physique of the blind, which gratuitously assists poor schools and classes with teachers, models, and publications; whilst at Worcester there is a Society for providing cheap literature for the blind, which issues works at less than cost price.

Generally it may be stated that the fullest provision is made for the necessities of all classes of people who are afflicted with blindness, though, of course, the requirements at different Institutions having the same objects vary; and in those which are situated outside the metropolitan area the benefits are not infrequently confined to local cases. Young and old, rich and poor, boys, girls, men, women, aged and infirm, the wholly and partially blind, have all been thought of by the charitable.

In some cases total blindness and sound bodily health are essential to procure admission ; in others total blindness is not a *sine quâ non*, and cases of sickness or bodily infirmity receive the first attention. Some provide for the absolutely destitute, and others, based upon provident principles, assist cases from small loan funds which exist for employés during sickness. At some Institutions the payments made include clothing, whilst at others no clothes are provided.

No infirmity to which flesh is heir excites more universal sympathy than blindness, and it will be noticed that the Institutions founded for the relief of those who suffer from this infirmity exceed in number that of any other kind.

In this list Schools are included as well as Institutions where assistance can be obtained in sickness.

The Establishments marked with an asterisk (*) are certified by the Local Government Board under the Act 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 43.

The fees for instruction at the London School Board classes vary from 1d. to 6d. a week.

Town and county.	Name of Institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
*Bath, Somerset.....	Institution for Blind and Deaf and Dumb. 8 and 9 Walcot Parade. For Children.	At the discretion of the committee. Boys must be between 6 and 10 years old, girls between 6 and 13. Day scholars free. Boarders £12 per annum. The inmates leave—boys at 14, girls later.
" "	Blind School Home. 36 Bathwick St. For Women.	£12 per ann. Applicants must be at least 17 years old, and have 5 yrs' good character from the committee of the school.
Battenhall, Worcester	See Worcester.	
Beckenham.....	St Agatha's Home.	See CONVALESCENTS.
*Birmingham, Warwick.	General Institution for the Blind, Edgbaston. For Children. With workshops for adults.	By governor's recommendation and payment of £2. 12s. 6d.; or, if resident within 20 miles of Birmingham, £2. 2s. a quarter. Applicants must be between 10 and 20 years of age.
Bolton, Lancs.....	Bolton Schools and Workshops for the Blind. 2 Tipping Street.	At discretion of committee. Preference given to local cases. Total blindness not necessary in all cases.
Bradford, Yks.....	Association for the Blind, North Parade.	Solely for industrial employment of the blind.
*Brighton, Sussex....	Asylum for the Instruction of the Blind. Eastern Road.	At discretion of committee. Must be over 8 years old. Girls remain till 21, boys till 18. £12 per ann.
Bristol, Glouc.	Asylum for the Blind. Park St.	Information not obtainable.
" "	Blind Women's Home. 25 St Michael's Hill.	At committee's discretion. Total or almost total blindness is necessary. £13 per ann., quarterly in advance, not including clothing.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Cardiff, Glam.	Institution for the Blind, Adamadown Road.	Free to men and boys of good character, and with perfect use of limbs and faculties.
Cheltenham, Glouc...	Home Teaching and Industrial Society for the Blind, 47 Winchcomb Street.	At committee's discretion. Free. Applicants, if not totally blind, must be unable to gain their living in an ordinary way.
Coggeshall, Essex....	Rashdall's Charity. Pensions of £5 a year.	At discretion of trustees, who select the most destitute cases. Application to Thos. C. Swinburne, Esq., or Thos. Simpson, Esq., M.R.C.S., Coggeshall.
*Devonport, Devon...	Devonport and Western Counties Association for the Blind.	At committee's discretion. 2s. 6d. to 5s. a week. Guarantee required for payment. Age 8 to 80. Total blindness not necessary. Clothes not provided. Inmates remain till able to provide for themselves.
*Exeter, „	West of England Institution for the Blind. St David's Hill.	Age of admission—males between 8 and 18, females no limit. 3s. 6d. a week. Clothes not provided. Inmates remain till provided for.
Hastings, Sussex.....	Sanatorium for the Blind. Nelson's Buildings, High Street.	Information not obtainable.
Hull, Yorka.....	Society for Teaching the Blind to Read and Work.	Provides workshops and teachers at home, and finds employment.
Ipswich, Suffolk.....	Institution for the Relief of the Blind.	Provides workshops and home instruction.
Leeds, Yorks.....	United Institution for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb. Albion Street.	At committee's discretion. Adults or learners at workshops free. A charge is made for children who are inmates of school; these remain until able to learn some industrial employment. Total blindness not necessary.
Leicester, Leicester..	Association for the Welfare of the Blind. 86 High St. (to be removed shortly to Granby St.), with which is connected a Cottage Home	Provides workshops and home teaching for all the blind in Leicester, and sending children to schools. Free. The Home is open to all, but the preference is given to Leicestershire persons. The very nearly blind are taken.
Liverpool, Lanes.....	School for the Indigent Blind. Hardman Street.	At discretion of committee. Age between 10 and 45. Payment 3s. a week, half-yearly in advance, not including clothing.
* „ „	Catholic Blind Asylum. 59 Brunswick Road.	At committee's discretion. 3s. a week, and £3 per ann. for clothes.
„ „	Workshops for the Blind. Cornwallis Street.	Provides workshops, home instruction in reading, and finds employment.
LONDON, N. Holloway, Upper...	North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women. 90 Junction Rd.	Qualifications, "Over 50, blindness, real need and credible evidence of experimental piety." Payment according to ability if not destitute. Guarantee required for expenses of funeral.
Islington.....	Caledonian Road.	Lond. Sch. Bd. Classes, Thur. morn.

Town and county.	Name of Institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON, N.		
Islington	Angler's Gardens, Popham Road.	Lond. Sch. Bd. Classes, Mond. morn.
Somers Town	Somers Town Blind Aid Society. Aldenham Board School, Hamden Street.	Members (limited to 150) admitted as funds and space permit. Apply to Mr. Ireland. Medicine free to sick members. Each member is allowed 3d. a week for a guide.
Stoke Newington...	High Street.	Lond. Sch. Bd. Classes, Mond. morn.
N.W.		
Kilburn	Home for Blind Children. Goldsmith's Place, Kilburn Priory.	Age between 3 and 10. £8. 10s. per ann., quarterly in advance. Clothing, £4 per annum. Music, £1 or £2. Certificates required of health, vaccination, and freedom from fits.
Lisson Grove.....	Stephen Street.	Lond. Sch. Bd. Classes, Wed. morn.
Regent's Park.	London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read. Upper Avenue Road.	Free pupils by election of donors and subscribers. Others pay £20 per ann., 1 term in advance, which may be increased or decreased. Music, £1. 8s. a term, in qualified cases 14s. Age, males, 8 to 17; females, 8 to 20. Stay limited to 9 years, or until 21 for males, and 24 for females. Day pupils require member's letter. Any age over 7. 10s. a term.
St John's Wood ...	Phoenix Home for Blind Women. 44 Alma Square. Miss G. Hill.	By subscriber's recommendation. Age between 20 and 50. £20 per ann., not including clothing. Guarantee of £5 required for removal on death or when required.
W.		
Berners St., No. 25..	Institution of the Association for the Welfare of the Blind.	Free if elected by committee, founders, and subscribers. Other pupils pay 6s. a week for basket, and 4s. for brush making, which is lessened as progress is made. Pupils board and lodge themselves.
Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, No. 33.	British and Foreign Blind Association.	For diffusing the means of educating and employing the blind. Apply to the Hon. Sec., Dr. T. R. Armitage.
Kensington.....	Kensington Institute. 2 Young Street, High St.	Admission of males to completely fitted workshops is regulated by committee. Women do chair-caning at home.
Notting Hill.....	Portobello Road.	Lond. Sch. Bd. Classes, every aft'n.
Savile Row, No. 34.	Blind Man's Friend.	By election of trustees. Applicants must be under 21, and produce recommendations from 5 or 6 householders, medical certificate, and clergyman's certificate of moral character.
Wimpole St., No. 118	Society for the Prevention of Blindness and for the Improvement of the Physique of the Blind.	Gratuitously assists poor schools and classes with teachers, models, publications, &c. Apply to Dr. Roth.
S.W.		
Battersea.....	Mantua Street, York Road.	Lond. Sch. Bd. Classes, Fri. morn.
" Park.....		" " Tues. aft'n.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON, S.W.		
Brixton.....	South London Association for Assisting the Blind.	By subscriber's or donor's letter. Members are paid 8d. each attendance. The sick are visited, and if funds allow, relieved. Apply to Mr J. T. Edmonds, 15 Brixton Road.
Brixton Hill	New Park Road.	Lond. Sch. Bd. Cl., Fri. aft'ns.
Chelsea	Cook's Ground, King's Rd.	" " M., W., & F. morns.
Fulham	Ecrington St., Crown Road.	" " Mon. afternoons.
Streatham	Immanuel School, Lower Streatham Hill.	" " Tues. afternoons.
Wandsworth		Branch of School for Indigent Blind, St George's Fields, Southwark.
Westminster	Gardner Bequest. 1 Poets' Corner.	Provides general and musical instruction and pensions. Apply to the Secretary.
S.E.		
Bermondsey	Keeton's Road.	Lond. Sch. Bd. Cl., Mon. morns.
Borough	Lant Street.	" " Tu. morn. & Th. aft.
Deptford	Stanley Street.	" " M. and W. aft'ns.
Greenwich.....	Workshop for the Blind of Kent, 1 South Street. For men between 15 and 40.	5s. a wk. for teaching in making ship fenders, baskets, and chair caning. The committee pay pupils of average ability and energy, 3s. a wk. for first 6 months, and afterwards what is earned. Cost of board and lodging in neighbourhood, 18s. a wk. A small loan fund exists for employes during sickness.
Kennington	Church Street.	London School Board Classes, Tuesday and Thursday mornings.
Norwood, Upper ..	Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Westow Street.	For the young of either sex and of any rank, possessing sufficient ability. Under 13, £50, over 13, £60 per annum. Clothing extra. Private pupils by special arrangement.
Peckham Road	Sumner Street.	London School Board Classes, Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
"	Surrey Association for the General Welfare of the Blind, 3 Felcan Bldgs.	Free. Apply to the Hon. Superintendent on Wed. evenings. Total blindness unnecessary. A Samaritan fund exists to render assistance in illness.
Plumstead.....	Upper Park Street.	London School Board Classes, Wednesday mornings.
Southwark.....	School for the Indigent Blind, St George's Fields.	By election after approval by committee. Candidates must be between 8 and 20, in good health, single, and not subject to any ailment prejudicial to other inmates.
"	Society for Granting Annuities to the Adult Blind, St George's Fields. In connection with the School.	By election of donors and subscribers. Age over 40. Income must be under £10. Annuity, £6. Application must be made through a clergyman, magistrate, or subscriber acquainted with the case.
"	Protestant Blind Pension Society, 235 Southwark Bridge Road.	Pension, 10s. to 25s. a month. By election of subscribers and donors. Candidates must be over 21, and have an income of not more than £20 a year if single, or £30 if married.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON, E.		
Bethnal Green	Cranbrook Street.	Lond. Sch. Bd. Classes, Wed. aft'ns.
Bow.....	Christian Blind Relief Socy. 59 Burdett Road.	By subscriber's or donor's letter. Applicant's income must not exceed £20 a year, or if married, £30. Relief, 5s. a month, and 2s. 6d. a wk. Lond. Sch. Bd. Classes, Thurs. morns.
Bromley	Warner St., Leonard's Rd.	" " Tues. morns.
Haggerston	Maldstone Street.	" " Fri. aft'ns.
Hoxton ..	Wellington St., Kingsland Rd.	" " every aft'n.
Shadwell	High Street.	
E.C.		
Aldgate.....	Vestry Office, St Botolph.	Pensions of £12 to indigent blind of St Botolph, Aldgate; St John, Wapping; and St Paul's, Shad- well. Apply to the Vestry Clerk. Preference to lightermen, their widows and children. 51 pensions of £20. 16s.
"	Society for the Relief of Blind Jews. 5 Duke St.	Pensions for the blind. For particu- lars apply to the Clerk at the Hall.
Basinghall St. No. 59.	Girdlers' Company, Palyn's Charity.	110 pensions of £5, 1 pension of £8, and small gifts. Men must be over 45, women over 40, widows or maidens over 30. Applicant must produce certificate of age, special circumstances, honesty, sobriety, and morality, from 6 of principal in- habitants of his or her parish. Apply to Clerk for form before Nov. 10.
Cannon St., No. 7...	Cordwainers' Company.	Lond. Sch. Bd. Classes, every morn.
Clerkenwell	Bowling Green Lane, Far- ingdon Road.	40 pensions of £20 each, for inhabit- ants of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Herts. Granted at com- pany's discretion.
Foster Lane	Goldsmiths' Company.	562 pensions of £14, £10, £9, or £5. Age over 50. Income under £20. Blindness of 3 years' duration. Cer- tificates required of age, blindness, and circumstances, and marriage if married.
Mincing Lane, No. 41.	Clothworkers' Company.	Teachers (Moon's Type) visit gratuit- ously from house to house.
Blackfriars.....	Home Teaching Soc. for the Blind. 31 New Bridge St.	702 pensions of £10 for "persons who have seen better days." Elections in Nov. and Feb. Apply at the Hospital for form. Age over 61.
Newgate St.	Christ's Hospital. Hether- ington's Charity.	Apply at the Hall for particulars.
Throgmorton St. ...	Drapers' Company.	By election. Age over 61. Income under £10. Blindness and reside- nce in present parish for 3 years. Certificates to this effect required from a surgeon, and from minister and churchwardens of parish.
Trinity Lane, Little, No. 9.	Painter Stainers' Company.	
W.C.		
Bedford Row, No. 19	Miss Harley's Charities.	Pensions of £20 a year. A friend must undertake to take charge of the applicant. Election by trustees. Apply to the solicitors, Messrs C. & S. Harrison & Co.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission
LONDON, W.C. Red Lion Sq., No. 72	Indigent Blind Visiting Society.	By subscriber's letter. The society distributes money, bread, groceries, clothing, and coals. A Samaritan fund helps in sickness, and makes grants for stock, tools, &c. Pupils attending the schools or church receive 3d each attendance.
Manchester, Lancs....	Henshaw's Blind Asylum.	Provides ordinary instruction in trades and music. Further information not obtainable.
*Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumb.	Royal Victoria Asylum. 79 Northumberland Street.	At governors' discretion. Preference given to inhabitants of 4 northern counties. £10. 10s. a year, quarterly in advance. Clothing provided after the first year. Inmates remain 5 or 7 years. Non-resident workers are taught free and are employed.
" "	Home Teaching Society. Workshops. 9 Market St.	Visits at home and teaches to read. Provides workshops and employment. The men are taught and are paid what they earn after three months, the women are paid as soon as they can work.
*Norwich, Norfolk ...	Institution for the Indigent Blind. Magdalen Street.	By subscriber's letter. For the asylum, age over 55. Payment at committee's discretion. 2 suits must be possessed on admission, subsequent clothing found. For school, age over 10. 5s. a week, or at committee's discretion. Clothing as for asylum.
*Nottingham, Notts...	Midland Institution for the Blind. Clarendon Street.	For children over 7. By governor's letter. Preference given to inhabitants of Notts, Lincoln, Derby, Leicester, and Rutland. Total blindness not necessary. 4s. 6d. a week. No clothes provided.
*Plymouth, Dev.....	South Devon and Cornwall Institution. North Hill.	At committee's discretion. Adults free, but charge made for children as inmates of school. Children remain until able to learn some employment, adults while there is work.
Preston, Lancs.....	Industrial Institute for the Blind. Glover Street.	At committee's discretion. London cases not eligible. Total blindness not necessary. All within a radius of 15 miles from Preston can be admitted.
*Sheffield, Yks.....	North of England Institution for the Blind. Manchester Road, Broomhill.	By payment averaging £9 per annum. Age over 7.
" "	Sheffield Institution for the Education and Employment of the Blind. 53 West Street.	At committee's discretion. Strictly for Sheffield and district.
*Southsea, Hants.....	Hampshire and Isle of Wight School and Home for the Blind. Park Lane.	At discretion of committee. Age—males, 8 to 21; females, 8 to 24. Inmates not retained beyond the upper limit. On leaving they may be employed as journeymen in the adult shop.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETIES.

(See also Appendix.)

It was a question whether or not the enumeration of the offices of the parent Society, and of similar Societies throughout England and Wales, would constitute matter of sufficient interest to the readers of this book to warrant admission to its pages. Sickness is however a fruitful cause of distress, and sick cases therefore form a large portion of the work of the Charity Organisation and kindred Societies. Relief in sickness is moreover becoming to be more and more recognized as an increasing and necessary portion of the work of such Societies. By securing admission to a Hospital or Dispensary, or by removal therefrom to a Convalescent Institution, the best kind of medical assistance is frequently given, and a large number of letters of admission to various Institutions is always available for suitable cases. When a Hospital has no Samaritan Fund from which needful monetary assistance can be given by the Hospital authorities, the Charity Organisation Society endeavours to provide for the proper after-care of sick cases from other sources. These particular Societies are therefore deeply interested in the wise and thorough administration of relief in sickness, and for this reason it was thought right that they find a place here. It is often difficult to know what to do to help a particular case, and it may therefore prove of interest to add the following outline of the *modus operandi* of these Agencies.

Mode of Operation.—Each Committee establishes an Office to be a centre of charitable organisation in its District.

It appoints one or more Charity Agents to act under its instructions, and especially (1) to collect particulars as to the action of the Charities of the District and the relief given by them, and to keep such particulars in an accessible form ; (2)

to receive applications from persons referred to the Office, and to investigate their cases ; and (3) to keep up communication with the Relieving Officers of the Guardians.

All persons, whether Subscribers or not, are invited to refer to the Committee cases requiring investigation. If requested so to do, it communicates the result of such investigation to the person desiring inquiry, and should he wish to undertake the case, leaves it in his hands. In the absence of such wish, the Committee deals with each case to the best of its judgment and ability.

Committee's mode of dealing with Cases.—The Committees desire to bring about a division of cases between the Poor Law and the Charities, and also amongst the various Charities, so that the most suitable agency may be solely responsible for each case. Cases properly belonging to the Poor Law are, therefore, passed on to the Guardians. This class includes, strictly speaking, all cases of destitution which are not taken out of it by requiring a kind or amount of relief which the Guardians are forbidden to give. But the Charities are generally willing to assist persons of good character to whom temporary aid is likely to be permanently useful. Cases of temporary distress, with evidence of good character and thrift, are therefore looked on by the Committees as suitable for private charity, and are referred to the Charity which seems best able to take charge of them. Where other Charities are unable to afford the requisite assistance to such cases, the Committees assist them, if the funds intrusted to them admit of this. The Committee will not undertake to find the pensions which deserving chronic cases need, but endeavours to procure them from existing charities or from private persons.

In giving such assistance the Committees refuse to give small weekly doles of food or money, believing that these undermine the independence of the recipient. In suitable cases they give assistance in the form of loans with

Name and exact address.	Name of society and office hours.
Burslem, Price Street, Burton-on-Trent, corner of Mosley Street and Duke Street, Cambridge, Post Office Terrace, Canterbury, Guildhall Street, Carmarthen, 42 Spilman Street, Cheltenham, Clarence Parade House,	Charity Organisation Society, 1 to 2; 5 to 7. Do. do., 10 to 12 A.M.; 5 to 6 P.M.
Cheshunt, Turner's Hill, Chester, 22 Northgate Street, Croydon, The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Darlington, Northgate (adjoining Police Station), Derby, 31 St Mary's Gate, Dover, 10 Russell Street, Durham, 61½ Sadler Street, Eton, 16 High Street, Exeter, 4 Bampfylde Street, Falmouth, no Office, Gloucester, 8 St John's Lane, Halifax, 4 Regent Street, Hanley, Town Hall,	Charity Organisation Society, 4 to 5. Alford Canterbury Poor Relief Assoc., 9 to 1; 2 to 6. Charity Organisation Society, 10 to 12. Soc. for the Organisation of Charity in Cheltenham, Leckhampton, and Charlton Kings, 12 to 1; 3 to 4. Association for Organising Charitable Relief, 5 to 7. Charity Organisation Association, 11 to 1; 5 to 6. Charitable Society, 2 to 4. Charity Organisation Society, 9 to 11; 3 to 5. Do. do., 10 to 12; 5 to 6. Charity Organisation Assoc., 9 to 10; 3 to 4; 6 to 7. Mendicity Society, 10 to 1. Charity Organisation Association, 10 to 11; 4 to 6. Charity Organisation Society. Misericordia Society, none. Charity Organisation Society, 11 to 3. Do. do., 9 to 6. Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Re- pressing Mendicity, 9 to 10 A.M.; 5 to 6 P.M. Mendicity Society and Charity Inquiry Office, 6 to 8 in summer; 7 to 7 in winter. Charity Organ. Assoc., 2 to 3; & Tu. Th. & Sat., 6 to 6.30.
Hastings and St Leonards, Bourne Passage, High Street, Horsham, 39 Carfax, Hove (<i>See Brighton</i>). Hull, 3 Junction Place, Isle of Man (Douglas), Douglas, Kenilworth (<i>See Warwick</i>). Leamington, } 5 Church Street, } Town Hall, Leeds, 3 Oxford Place, Leek, 2 Silk Street, Leicester, 39 Charles Street, Lichfield, Guildhall, Liverpool, 5 Dale Street, LONDON, West District— Chelsea, 5A Blackland's Terrace, King's Road, Fulham, 56 Hammersmith Road, Kensington, 42 Church Street, Paddington, 20 Westbourne Park Ter- race, Harrow Road, St George's, 48 Buckingham Palace Rd., St James's and Soho, 46 Great Pulteney Street, W.,	Charity Organisation Society, 9 to 4. House of Industry, all day; Friday, 10 to 12. Charity Organisation and Relief Society, 11 to 1. Mendicity Society, all day. Charity Organisation Society, 9 to 6. Do. do., 6 to 7. Do. do., 11 to 4. Relief Society, 9 to 9. Central Relief and Charity Organ. Society, 9.30 to 5. 10 to 12; 4 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 12 only. 2 to 4. For street beggars, 1 to 6; for residents, 3 to 5. 10 to 12; 3 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 12 only.
LONDON, North District Hackney, Old Town Hall, Hampstead, corner of Church Lane, High Street, Islington, 53 College Street, Barnsbury, North St Pancras and Highgate, 120 Highgate Road, South St Pancras, 17 Woburn Buildings, St Marylebone, 161 Marylebone Road,	10 to 6. 11 to 1; Saturdays, 11 to 12. 10.30 to 12; 5 to 6; Tues. and Sat., 10.30 to 12 only. 10 to 12; 4 to 5. 10 to 12. 10 to 12; 4.30 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2 only. 10 to 12; 4.30 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 12 only. For general business, 10 to 5; for applicants, 10 to 12, 4 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 12 only.
LONDON, Central District— City of London, 25 College Street, Dowgate Hill,	10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1 only.

Name and exact address.	Name of society and office hours.
LONDON, Central District—	
Clerkenwell and St Luke's, 5 President Street, Goswell Road, E.C.,	10 to 1.
Holborn, 5 Featherstone Buildings, W.C.,	9 to 12.
St Giles's and Bloomsbury, 27 Duke Street, New Oxford Street,	10 to 12; 5 to 6; Saturdays, 10 to 12 only.
Strand, 51 Strand,	10 to 1; 5 to 6; Saturdays, 10 to 12 only.
LONDON, East District—	
Bethnal Green, 297 Bethnal Green Rd.	9.30 to 10.30; 5 to 6; Saturdays, 9.30 to 10.30 only.
Mill End Old Town, 27 East Arbour Street, E.,	10 to 11; 4 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 11 only.
Poplar Union, 129 East India Dock Rd.,	10 to 12.
Shoreditch, 56 St John's Road, Hoxton,	11 to 1.
Stepney Union, 270 Burdett Road, E.,	10 to 11; 4 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 11 only.
Whitechapel Union, 194 Commercial Road, St George-in-the-East,)	10 to 11; 5 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 11 only.
LONDON, South District—	
Battersea, 175 High Street, Battersea,	10 to 12.
Brixton, Victoria Street School, Cornwall Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.,	10 to 1.
Camberwell, 1 Grove Lane,	10 to 2.
Clapham, 73 Bromell's Road,	10.30 to 12; 4.30 to 6.
Deptford, Mission Hall, King Street, Broadway,	9.30 to 11; 3 to 4; Saturdays, 9.30 to 11 only.
Eltham, High Street,	10 to 12; 2 to 5.
Greenwich, 14 Haddington Terrace, King Street,	10 to 12; 2 to 5.
Lambeth, 86 Upper Kennington Lane	10 to 1.
Lewisham, Lee Bridge, S.E.,	9.30 to 11; 3 to 5; Saturdays, 9.30 to 12 only.
Newington, 30 Draper St., Walworth Rd.	10 to 12.
St Olave, Southwark, 39 St James's Road, Bermondsey, S.E.,	11 to 1.30.
St Saviour, Southwark, 9 St George's Circus,	11 to 1.
Sydenham, 1 Clyde Terrace, Forest Hill, S.E.	1 to 4.
Wandsworth and Putney, The Plain, Wandsworth,	10 to 12; 4 to 5.
Woolwich, 5 Eleanor Road,	10 to 12; 4 to 5.
Malvern, Police Station,	Mendicity Society, all day.
Malvern, Tittleton Committee Room, Church Street,	Charity Organisation Society, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 12.
Manchester and Salford (See also Pendleton), 6 Queen Street, Albert Square, Moseley (See Birmingham).	District Provident Society, 9 to 6.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3 Northumberland Place,	Charity Organisation Society, 10 to 12; 2 to 5; Wednesday, 10 to 12.
Norwich, Prince of Wales Road,	District Visiting Society.
Norwood (Upper) and South Dulwich, 1 Portland Terrace, Woodland Hill, Gipsy Hill, S.E.,	Charity Organisation and Mendicity Society, 1 to 4.
Nottingham, 24 St James St., Market Pl., Oxford, 6 Church Street, St Ebbe's, Pendleton (Manchester), 24 Broad Street, Penzance, 40 Market Place (<i>pro tem.</i>)	Charity Organisation Society, 12 to 2; 5 to 7. Charity Organisation Association, 12 to 2; 6 to 7. Investigation and Aid Society, 7 to 9. Society for Organising Charitable Relief in Penzance and Neighbourhood, 10 to 11; 3.30 to 4.30.
Preston (See Brighton).	
Plymouth, 5 Frankfort Street,	Mendicity Society, 10 to 12; 3 to 5.
Reading, 69 Castle Street,	Charity Organisation Society, 9 to 10; 3 to 6.

Name and exact address.	Name of society and office hours.
Reigate and Redhill, Shaw's Corner, Redhill, Rochdale, 32 Water Street,	Mendicity and Relief Society, 10 to 12; 3 to 5; Sunday, 1.30 to 2.30. Charity Organisation Society, 11 to 12; 3 to 5; Saturday, 10 to 1 only.
Rugby, Police Office, Plowman Street, Saffron Walden, Corn Exchange,	Mendicity Society, all day. Charity Organisation Society, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 11. Charity Organisation Association, 9 to 11; 3 to 5. Charity Organisation Society, 10 to 1.
Scarborough, 21 Aberdeen Walk, Southampton, The Dispensary, Trinity Rd. Stoke-on-Trent, Town Hall, Teignmouth, St James's Mission House, West Teignmouth,	Do. do., 12 to 1; 5 to 6. Do. do., 3 to 5.
Tenby, St George's Street, Torquay, Ellacombe, Tunbridge Wells, Town Hall, Walsall, 26 Goodall Street,	Do. do., 12 to 2; 5 to 6. Mendicity Society, all hours. Do., 10 to 12; 5 to 7.
Warwick, Police Station,	Anti-Mendicity and Charity Organisation Society, 9 to 10; 1 to 2; 5 to 6. Warwick, Leamington, and Kenilworth Mendicity Society, no hours specified.
Wimbledon, High Street, Winchester, The Square, Worcester, Police Station, Worthing, Town Hall, Worthing,	Charity Organisation Society, Week-days, 11 to 5. Do. do., 12 to 4. Wayfarers' Relief Association, all day.
York, 20 Little Stonegate,	Broadwater and Heene Charity Organisation Asso- ciation, 9 to 10; 5 to 6. Charity Organisation Society, 9 to 11; 4 to 4.30.

CHEST. *See* **CONSUMPTION.**

CHILDREN.

(For Convalescent Homes for Children, see CONVALESCENT.)

The amount of provision made for sick and suffering children is fairly scattered throughout the country, but if the number of Hospitals in the metropolis may be taken as a guide, it would appear that many provincial towns require special provision to be made for the suffering little ones. A child to come within the scope of a children's Hospital must be within the age of two and fourteen, though it is unusual to admit boys over ten except in cases of accident. It is customary to require the certificate of the medical officer at the Hospital before granting admission, and when making application for a bed, to forward at the same time a certificate from a medical man as evidence that the applicant is not suffering from infectious or incurable disease. Admission is usually free on application, or by payment of a weekly sum, which varies from sixpence a week at the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Road, S.E., to two guineas at the General Hospital for Sick Children at Pendlebury. In one case, the Home for Sick Children, Belmont House, Cheltenham, children are admitted over three years of age by an annual payment of £13, but cases of fits, infectious diseases, and incurables are not eligible. In some cases the amount of payment is fixed by the Weekly Committee according to the circumstances of each case, or a smaller charge is taken if a governor's letter be forthcoming; but no cases are admitted except on payment of the minimum charge. In one or two instances, as at the Infants' Infirmary, Stepney Cause-

way, children of from three weeks to five years old, whose case are not serious enough to make them Hospital subjects, are received on payment of twopence per day, which includes food, clothing, and treatment. In some of the Hospitals which receive payments from the patients, free admissions are made at the discretion of the medical officers, and here out-patients are admitted without payment, providing they come within the standard of eligibility fixed by the Provident Dispensaries. In those Hospitals where the admission is by subscriber's letter, there is usually no payment required. In some cases out-patients are only admitted to treatment when the parents consent to have their cases investigated—with the object of excluding those who earn more than forty shillings per week. Where payments are made, washing is usually treated as an extra. Out-patients are admitted by governor's letter, or by payment of from twopence to one shilling a week, or partly by payment and partly by governor's letter; and in some cases when there are a number of applicants, although free cases are alone received, those which present a governor's letter take precedence of those not so fortified.

Children, and especially sick children, excite universal sympathy, and it is no doubt in some degree owing to this fact that more than one Hospital has been established for the reception of chronic and incurable cases. Such Institutions usually exclude cripples not requiring surgical treatment, and cases of epilepsy, unsound mind, or cancer. They do, however, receive children suffering from hip-joint disease, and the preference is frequently given to those cases where surgical treatment is calculated to improve the condition of the patients. In the case of these Institutions, it is often necessary to obtain a householder's guarantee for the payment of a small weekly sum, and for the removal of a child under certain circumstances. As has been already stated, the number of Children's Hospitals is at present far too small, and

here again the funds of the charitable might be beneficially employed.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	Wirral Hospital and Dispensary for Sick Children. Oxtou Road.	In-patients, free letter may be dispensed with by a med. officer. Out-patients, free without letter. They pay 6d. deposit, which may be returned, and 1d. for each ticket for medicine.
Birmingham, Warwk.	Birming. and Midland Free Hosp. for Sick Children.	Free.
Bournemouth, Hants.	Branch Hosp. for Hip Dis.	See CONVALESCENT.
Brighton, Sussex.....	Brighton and Hove Lying-in Inst. and Hospital and Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children.	Free by letter both in and out patients—the latter pay 6d. or 1s. on registration.
" "	Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children.	See CONVALESCENT.
Bristol, Glouc.....	Bristol Hospital for Sick Children. Royal Fort St Michael's Hill.	In-patients free. Out, 6d. first visit, 1½d. each subsequent visit.
" "	House of Rest for Suffering Children. Frampton Cotterell.	Free. Apply to the Mother Superior, Congregation of Sisters of Charity. Boys over 8 and incurable and chronic cases not admitted.
Charlton, near Malmesbury, Wilts.	Cottage Home for Children under 10 years of age.	With letter, 2s. 6d.; without, 4s. a wk.
Cheltenham, Glouc...	Cobourg Society and Dispy. Home for Sick Children.	Free by subscriber's ticket.
" "	Belmont House, Winchcomb Street.	By payment of £13 per ann. Age over 3. Cases of fits, and infection, and incurables not eligible.
Coatham, Yorks.....	Convalescent Home and Children's Hospital.	Free by letter.
Darlington, Durham	Cottage Hos. for Sick Childn.	Free.
Derby, Derby.....	Derbyshire Hospital for Children.	By governor's letter for in-patients. For out-patients, a half-guinea subscriber's letter will do. Age—In, in ordinary cases, 2 to 10; Out, under 12.
Gloucester, Glouc.....	Free Hosp. for Sick Childn.	Free.
Hartshill, Staff.....	Special Wards in North Staffordshire Infirmary.	Free to the poor. The contribution of those able to pay is fixed by the Weekly Committee.
Leeds, Yorks.....	Hosp. for Women and Childn.	By letter of subscriber or donor.
Liverpool, Lancs.....	Infirmary for Children. Myrtle Street.	In-patients, free. Out-patients, 1d. each attendance.
LONDON— Bloomsbury, W.C...	Alexandra Hospital for Hip Disease. 18 Queen Square.	By payment of 4s. a wk., or with subscriber's letter free for first 3 wks., then 4s. a week, Spinal cases not eligible.
Chelsea, S.W.....	Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children. 46 and 47 Cheyne Walk.	4s. a week on householder's guarantee. Patients with subscribers' letters have precedence. Cripples not requiring surgical treatment, and cases of epilepsy, unsound mind, and cancer, ineligible.
" "	Hospital for Women and Children. King's Road.	See WOMEN.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON— Chelsea, S.W.	Victoria Hospital. Queen's Road, West.	By subscriber's letter. After 2 months, if the case is allowed to stay, 7s. 6d. a week is charged. 3d. for washing. Out-patients by letter available for a fortnight. Age—boys, 2 to 12; girls, 2 to 16. Infectious cases not admitted.
Edgware Rd., N.W.	N.W. London Free Dispensary. 12 Bell Street.	Free. No letter required.
Gloucester St., S.W.	Belgrave Hospital. 77 and 79 Gloucester Street.	By subscriber's letter. Accidents free. Age, 3 to 12.
Hackney, E.	North Eastern Hospital, Hackney Road.	By subscriber's free ticket, or by payment. In-patients, 2s. 6d.; Out, 4d. on admission, and 3d. a week afterwards. No in-patients admitted under 2 years.
Haggerstone, E.	Home of Rest for Sick and Crippled Children, in connection with the Priory, 18 Gt. Cambridge Street, Hackney Road.	Apply to the Mother. Particulars not furnished.
Highgate, N.	Cromwell House Convalescent Hospital, in connection with the Hospital, Great Ormond Street.	At discretion of Medical Officer of the Hospital, Gt. Ormond St., where the case must have already been for one week. Free. No letter required. Incurables are admitted at this branch.
Kensington, W.	Children's Home. 9 Convent Gardens, Kensington Pk. Road North, W.	By payment of 4s. a week in advance. Parents of in and out patients pay half the cost of surgical appliances; and for operations, 10s. 6d. without, or £1. 1s. with gas or chloroform. Apply to Miss Hall, Witley Manor, Godalming.
Kentish Town Rd., 18 and 20, N.W.	North West London Hospital.	Free by letter, or by payment according to means.
Kilburn, N.W.	St Monica's Home, Quex Road (for Surgical and Chronic cases requiring active treatment).	By application to Lady Superintendent. Medical certificate required, and householder's guarantee for payment of 5s. 6d. a week, and for removal of child. Age—girls, 3 to 15; boys, 3 to 14.
Manchester Sq., W.	Dorset House. 1 Dorset St.	Branch of Samaritan Hospital. See Portman Square.
Ormond St., Gt., W.C.	Hospital for Sick Children.	By subscriber's letter. Out-patients without letter must submit to have their cases investigated, and those whose parents earn more than 40s. a week are not as a rule eligible for permanent treatment. There is a special ward for infectious cases occurring in the hospital.
Portman Sq., W.	Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. Lower Seymour Street.	Free. No letter required for in-patients. Out-patients must have a governor's letter or card if their disease is not peculiar to the sex.
Shadwell, E.	East London Hospital for Children, and Dispensary for Women. See also Appendix.	Accidents and urgent cases free; ordinary cases by subscriber's or donor's letter.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON—		
Southwark, S.E.....	Evelina Hosp. Southwark Bridge Road.	All free, but those with governor's or subscriber's letter take precedence of admission. Age—boys, 2 to 10; girls, 2 to 12. Infectious cases not admitted.
Stepney, E.....	Dr Barnardo's Infirmary. 19 Stepney Causeway.	At discretion of Hon. Director.
" ".....	Infants' Infirmary. 12, 14, and 16 Stepney Causeway.	For children whose cases are not serious enough to make them hospital subjects. Age, 3 weeks to 5 years. Payment, 2d. a day, including food, clothing, and treatment. Infectious diseases ineligible.
Sydenham, S.E.....	Home and Infirmary for Sick Children. Sydenham Park Road.	By payment of 7s. 6d. a week, or by subscriber's letter and 2s. 6d. a week. Washing extra. There are 7 free beds. Age—boys, 2 to 12; girls, 2 to 14. Unsound mind, epileptic, and infectious cases not admitted.
Waterloo Road, S.E.	Royal Hospital for Children and Women.	By governor's letter. Children under 2 and boys over 8 and infectious cases inadmissible. 6d. a week expected. Out-patients, by letter and free; the former have precedence. Boys over 12 inadmissible; girls over 14 treated as women. 1d. each attendance. Children within the visiting district (Lambeth and Blackfriars Bridges and St George's Circus) and too ill to attend are visited.
Westminster, S.W..	Hospital for Women and Children. 3 and 4 Vincent Square.	Out-patients by letter and payment of 2d. to 1s. a week, according to means. Any one may attend once on an "out" day by paying 1s., but must get a letter for a second attendance. Children are out-patients only.
Manchester, Lancs....	Clinical Hospital and Dispensary for Children.	Free, In and Out, subject to investigation as to circumstances.
" "	General Hospital and Dispensary for Sick Children. Pendlebury and Gartside Street.	Free at discretion of medical officers. Infectious cases on the order of the Medical Officer of Health. If there is room, 12 patients are taken in at 42s. a week each. Out-patients free if within the standard of eligibility fixed by the Provident Dispensaries.
" "	St Mary's Hospital and Manchester and Salford Dispensary for Women and Children.	Information not obtainable.
" "	Southern Hospital. Clifford Street.	Free. The cases are selected by the medical officers from among those who apply during the prescribed hours. Applicants must be non-paupers, but unable to pay for medical advice. Wages are not supposed to exceed 30s. a week.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Margate, Kent.....	Church Fields, in connection with Victoria Hospital, Queen's Rd., Chelsea.	See CONVALESCENT.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	Newcastle-on-Tyne Hospital for Diseases of Children. Steavenson Place, Hanover Square.	In-patients by governor's letter and payment of 3 <i>d.</i> a week. Out: by letter and payment of 1 <i>d.</i> for each allowance of medicine.
Norwich, Norfolk.....	Jenny Lind Infirmary.	Free by letter. Age—In-patients, boys, 2 to 10; girls, 2 to 13. Out: birth to 12. In special cases children under 2 are taken in.
Nottingham, Notts....	Nottingham Free Hospital for Sick Children.	Free without letter, except a small weekly charge (6 <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i>) for washing bed linen. Out-patients pay chemist 6 <i>d.</i> for anything ordered on one day.
Redland, Glouc.....	General Dispensary for Women and Children.	The very poor, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a month; others, 5 <i>s.</i> Only out-patients.
Sevenoaks, Kent.....	Hospital for Hip Disease. The Vine.	By subscriber's or donor's letter and payment of 7 <i>s.</i> a week. Available for as long as may be necessary. No convalescents that can with safety be sent elsewhere are admitted.
Sheffield, Yorks.	Free Hospital for Children.	Free.
Sunderland, Durham.	Hospital for Sick Children.	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a week.
Walthamstow, Essex.	Leyton and Walthamstow Hospital Home for Children. Salisbury Road, Walthamstow.	By subscriber's letter. Patients from Leyton and Walthamstow free; others, 5 <i>s.</i> a week and upwards. Age, 2 to 14; but boys over 10 and children under 2 not admitted except in cases of accident. Washing extra. Certificate required of freedom from infectious or incurable disease.

CHRONIC. See **INCURABLE.**

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

With the exception of London, most of the Institutions for the relief of these maladies are situated at the sea-side. Manchester has a Hospital for consumption and diseases of the throat, but as it has been impossible to obtain any particulars concerning it, it is fair to assume that it is comparatively of little importance or else extinct. This is probably the case in most of the Inland Consumption Hospitals, judging from the fact that enquiries addressed to them have, with the exception of the Metropolitan Hospitals and an Institution at Cheddar in Somerset, been left unanswered. Some of these Institutions refuse to admit advanced cases of consumption, and confine their relief to patients who are likely to receive benefit from Hospital treatment. In the majority of Institutions, admission is by subscriber's letter, and as there is always a great demand for the beds, such letters are frequently difficult to obtain, and when procured do not secure admission to the Hospital for at least two months from the date they are sent in to the secretary. At St Catherine's Home, Ventnor, and elsewhere, advanced cases are received, providing the applicant forwards a medical certificate of the exact state of the disease, and is able to pay a weekly sum of ten shillings a week and upwards. A governor's letter lasts usually from six weeks to four months, and a list of the governors can almost always be obtained by application to the secretary, and enclosing one shilling in stamps.

It will be noticed that these Hospitals are reserved for different classes of patients, that is, for men and women, women only, for children, for incurable cases, for cases in the

first stage of the disease, and so forth. In some instances, as at the Western Hospital, Torquay, the Institution is only open between the 1st October and 1st June, and is closed for the remainder of the year. Payments are frequently taken from the patients; these range from seven and sixpence at the National Sanatorium, Bournemouth, to ten shillings at Ventnor, with a guarantee fee of one pound and upwards, which is usually returned on leaving. Patients must be provided with body linen, slippers, two towels, knife, fork, and spoon, and make arrangements for the washing of their personal linen. It is probable that no class of Institution in this country provides better accommodation than the Consumption Hospitals as a group, and the amount of care and treatment which these cases require necessitates a very considerable expenditure.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Ascot, Bracknell, B'ks.	London and Ascot Conval. Hospital.	See under CONVALESCENT.
Bournemouth, Hants.	National Sanatorium. Offices, 21 Regent St., Lond., S.W.	By governor's nomination available for three months, to be then renewed if patient's stay is deemed advisable. 7s. 6d. a week. Washing extra.
" "	Home for Incurable Cases of Chest Disease. The Firs. (For Men and Women.)	Certificate of character and one month's residence in Bournemouth required. 10s. 6d. a week.
" "	St Joseph's Home.	See CONVALESCENT.
" "	St Mary's Home.	
Cheddar, Somerset....	St Michael and All Angels Home for Consumptive Men and Women and Incurable Women.	Free. Of the men only consumptives are admitted; of the women the paralysed are ineligible.
Herne Bay, Kent.....	Mrs England's Conv. Home.	See CONVALESCENT.
Littlehampton, Suss.	St James' Conval. Home.	"Information" not obtainable.
Liverpool, Lancs.	Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.	
" "	Home for Incurables. 96 Upper Parliament Street.	A few beds are reserved for consumptives. See INCURABLES.
LONDON—		
Brompton, W.	Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. See also Appendix.	By subscriber's letter. Patients must have body linen, slippers, towel, knife, fork, and spoon, and provide for washing.
Chelsea, S.W.	27 Smith St., King's Road, S.W. (For Men.)	For patients before or after treatment at Brompton Hospital. By order from the secretary or a lady of the committee. Protestants only are inmates. Roman Catholics are aided outside. Inmates must be able to maintain themselves.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON—		
City Road, E.C. ...	Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.	By subscriber's letter. A Ladies' Samaritan Society assists discharged patients.
Golden Square	Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest.	In-patients—Urgent cases free; others by (a) subscriber's letter, (b) payment of at least 1s. 6d. a day. Out-patients—"Necessitous poor," free; others by letter or weekly payment according to means. Letters last 4 months.
Hampstead, N.W...	North London Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Mount Vernon, N.W.	By subscriber's letter. A Samaritan fund assists patients on discharge.
Holloway, N.....	Kingsdown Orphanage.	See DEFORMITIES.
Margaret St., No. 26, Cavendish Sq., W.	Infirmary for Consumption, Diseases of the Chest and Throat.	By subscriber's letter, available for 8 weeks. Patients living within one mile, but too advanced to attend, are visited at home, and supplied with medicines.
" " No. 3, Newington Butts, S.E.	St Agnes' Hospital. Branch of the Golden Square Hospital.	See LOCK HOSPITALS.
Pimlico, S.W.	South Belgravia Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Ear. 74A Lupus Street.	Information not obtainable.
Portman Square, W.	Home for Consumptive Females. 57 and 58 Gloucester Place.	By application at the Home, or at 20 Norfolk Square, W. 5s. a wk., and £1. 1s. entrance fee, or 7s. 6d. without entrance fee, if patient is waiting admission to hospital. Stimulants and extra night nursing additional. Guarantee for payment required.
Shooter's Hill, S.E.	Crole Wyndham Memorial Home.	See CONVALESCENT—"London."
Tottenham Ct. Rd., W., No. 216.	Out-patients' Department of North London Hospital for Consumption, Hampstead.	See above.
Victoria Park, E....	City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. Office, 24 Finsbury Circus, E.C.	By subscriber's letter, available for 6 weeks. Infants and young children, as a rule, ineligible. Examination day, Saturday, 2 p.m. Country patients must send medical certificate of malady, and probable amount of benefit derivable.
Manchester, Lancs....	Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat.	By approval of medical officer, and payment by In-patients, 10s. a week; Out, according to means.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	Northern Counties Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.	Information not obtainable.
St Leonards, Sussex.	Winter Home for Consumptive Girls. Ribbsford House, Chapel Park Rd.	For female cases over 13 years. Advanced cases, fits, and infectious cases ineligible. Medical certificate required. 10s. a week, payable in advance. A limited number half-price. Home open November to May.

Town and county.	Name of Institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Torquay, Devon.....	Western Hospital.	For those of 15 years and upwards. From subscribing counties, by subscriber's letter, free; from other counties without letter, 10s. a week. Letter available 1st October to 1st June. Hospital closed remainder of year.
" " "	Erith House.	<i>See CONVALESCENT.</i>
Ventnor, I. of W.....	Royal National Hospital for Consumption. Undercliff.	By letter available for 10 weeks, and 10s. a week with guarantee fee of £1 returned on leaving. Only incipient cases admitted.
" "	St Catherine's Home.	For advanced cases. By application at the Home, or to Mrs. Willan, Ventnor Vicarage, with medical certificate of exact stage of disease. 10s. 6d. a wk., monthly in advance.

CONVALESCENT.

Many, probably the majority, of the Institutions named in the following list are intended for the reception of persons who have been cured of complaints of a non-infectious character, but who require change of air by residence in the country or at the sea-side, and not medical treatment. In a few instances the management provide for the reception and treatment of special cases, and these are duly noted. In nearly every instance a certificate is required from the last medical attendant or some other medical man. It is advisable that the doctor should certify precisely as to the actual state of the patient's health, the nature of the disease, and in those cases where certain maladies are excluded, that the patient is free from them, and that he or she is likely to benefit by the change. The requirement of a certificate from a clergyman will be met by one from a minister of any of the leading Christian denominations. Certificates of respectability should if possible be obtained from some one of social standing, for instance from a magistrate or clergyman, or failing these, from a householder.

A glance at the list of Institutions which follows this notice will convince the reader of the impossibility of briefly summarising the various classes for whom provision is made in the numerous Institutions there set forth in detail. It may, however, be useful to point out that, as a rule, cases requiring active medical treatment, that is, patients who are not convalescent in the ordinary meaning of that term, but who require nursing, medical attendance, and a special dietary, and persons with open sores, or labouring under any form of disease requiring active treatment, are usually inadmissible. This was formerly more often the case than now ; but since the issue of the Report of a Special Committee of the Charity Organisation Society on Convalescent Homes, more attention has been given to the need for providing

Convalescent Hospitals for the care and cure of such cases as those above referred to. Several Hospitals in London and elsewhere are taking steps to provide Convalescent Hospitals in connection with their work. At the present time, with the exception of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate, which is chiefly devoted to the relief of scrofula; the All Saint's Convalescent Home, at Eastbourne; and the Agatha's Home for Invalid Children, Beckenham, Convalescent Institutions do not admit acute cases. In other words, the existing Convalescent Homes define convalescence as that stage where disease has ceased, and health has to be restored; and they therefore confine their work to those who are passing from the weary time of languidness and depression which follows upon illness, or who are suffering from the fatigue and exhaustion consequent on long continued work without rest, and who are enabled by their means to return to work with renewed health and vigour. As a rule the following cases are inadmissible to Convalescent Homes:—children under ten years of age; persons who are recovering from small pox, typhus, and scarlet fever, or any other infectious or contagious disease, or who are blind and helpless; persons subject to fits; lunatics; incurable cases; immoral persons; and persons who are suffering from cancer, or any other loathsome disease. It will be observed, however, that there are a few Institutions where young children and cripples, blind and infectious cases, are treated. There is a Convalescent Home for small-pox cases at Ascot, and a fever Convalescent Home in connection with the Ladies' Fever Hospital. It will be seen by a reference to the list of homes that the terms of admission vary considerably, but in the majority of cases some payment is expected from all patients. The need for the establishment of Convalescent Homes for the reception of fever and other infectious cases is urgent, and any person undertaking this work on a large scale would con-

fer an inestimable benefit upon his fellow countrymen. Miss Mary Waddell has been labouring long and earnestly to establish a Convalescent Home for patients convalescing from scarlet fever, but the difficulties she has had to contend with, both financially and locally, owing to the opposition of the residents in the district at which it was intended to put the Hospital, seem calculated to indefinitely postpone the opening of this most useful Institution. No class of Institutions does greater good than the one now under consideration, and a study of the particulars given in the following pages must prove of interest to the most casual reader.

In order to save space the following abbreviations have been used as to certificates required and ineligible cases :—

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| <i>a.</i> Medical Certificate. | <i>m.</i> Requiring active medical or surgical treatment. |
| <i>b.</i> Certificate of respectability from householder or clergyman or subscriber. | <i>n.</i> Skin, scrofula. |
| <i>c.</i> Certificate from clergyman. | <i>o.</i> Nursing. |
| <i>d.</i> Infectious diseases or convalescents therefrom. | <i>p.</i> Incurable and chronic. |
| <i>e.</i> Infectious diseases, or convalescents who may still be dangerous. | <i>q.</i> Hysteria. |
| <i>f.</i> Fits, epileptic or other. | <i>r.</i> London cases. |
| <i>g.</i> Idiocy, insanity, or mental disorder. | <i>s.</i> Cancer. |
| <i>h.</i> Consumption. | <i>t.</i> Immoral persons. |
| <i>i.</i> Advanced consumption. | <i>u.</i> Pregnancy. |
| <i>k.</i> Hip disease. | <i>v.</i> Chronic ulcers or long standing or open sores. |
| <i>l.</i> Helpless. | <i>w.</i> Bedridden or crippled. |
| | <i>x.</i> Servants. |
| | <i>y.</i> Guarantee required for payment. |

There is a home for non-infectious cases and another for convalescents from infectious diseases maintained by the London Association of Nurses. For addresses apply to the Superintendent, 62 New Bond Street, W.

(Those marked with an asterisk * are certified by the Local Government Board under the Act 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 43.)

Those marked B. are for Boys; M., Men; W., Women; L., Ladies; C., Children; G., Girls.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Amberley, Glouc.....	See Stroud.	
Amphill, Bed. C. ...	Flitwick Convalescent Home, for delicate and scrofulous children between 7 and 12.	By letter, or application at the Home or to Miss Mallison, Park Lane, Croydon, and payment of 2s. a week. Without letter, 9s., including mineral waters and baths. (a) (d).

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 31 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Ascot (Bracknell), Berks.	London and Ascot Convalescent Hospital.	Many from East London free. Children under 12, 5s.; over 12, and women, 8s. a week, or £3. 3s. for 2 months. From hospitals, 7s. a week. Chest and incurable cases taken.
Barnes, Lancs.....	See Cheadle.	
Bath, Combe Down, Somerset.	Cottage Convalescent Home.	7s., or with nomination, 5s. a wk. (m).
Beckenham, Kent. C.	St Agatha's Home. Crescent Road.	Any one admitted. 8s. 6d. a week. Ages—girls, 5 to 16 years; boys, 4 to 12 years (a) (d) (f) (g), but the blind, deformed, and crippled, and unhealed wounds are admitted.
" " W.C.	Lodgings for Convalescents. Keston.	Reference required from Secretary to one of the Charity Organisation Local Committees. 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week. Patients must be able to make their own bed. (a).
Beechwood, near Lyndhurst, Hants.	Beechwood Cottage.	7s. 6d. a week. (a) (d) (f) (g) (k).
Berkeley, Glouc.....	Berkeley Cottage Hospital.	A local institution. Convalescents received during the summer. For terms apply to Lady Fitzhardinge.
Berkhamstead, Herts. W. C.	Parochial Nurse and Nursing Home Association.	7s. or 8s. a week. Recommendation and doctor's certificate required. Apply to Lady Superintendent.
Berwick Stat., Sussex.	See Polegate.	
Bexhill. M. W.....	Metropolitan Conval. Inst.	Free by letter. (a) (f) (g).
Birmingham. War. C.	Convalescent Home for Children. Arrowfield Top, Alvechurch.	For patients of Birmingham and Midland Free Hospital. If there is room others are admitted at 2s. a week, which is remitted in cases of need.
" M. W. C.	Birmingham and Midland Counties Sanatorium. Blackwell.	No children under 10 years. By subscriber's ticket, or special ticket (available 14 days), £1.1s. Arrangements exist with proprietor of Droitwich Saline Baths, which see, under HYDROPATHIC.
" M.	Cottage Convalescent Home. Quinton.	Exclusively for employés of Messrs Chance Brothers. Provident. 1d. a week by all employed. (m) (o).
" Solihull.	Convalescent Home.	Apply to the Lady Superintendent. 2s. a week. (a).
Blackley, Lancs.....	See Manchester.	
Blackwell, Warwick...	See Birmingham.	
Bognor, Sussex.....	For Cripples.	See DEFORMITIES.
"	Merchant Taylors. Fitzleet House.	Free on selection by Committee of Governors. Apply to the Clerk, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C. (a) (d) (h).
Bonchurch, I. of W. W. C.	Convalescent Home.	By election and nomination of Medical Officers of Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester. Payment, from 4s. a week, which may be remitted in very poor cases.
Bournemouth, Hants. M. W. C.	Herbert Convalescent Home.	By letter and 1s. a wk., or on payment of 12s. 6d. a wk. without letter. Age over 10. Washing extra. Closed for 1 month in the autumn. (a) (c).
" C.	Convalescent Branch of the Hospital for Hip Disease in Childhood.	Only for patients from the Alexandra Hosp., Bloomsbury. By order of the surgeons of the hospital. 4s. a wk.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 31 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Bournemouth, Hants.	Homoeopathic (Hahnemann's) Convalescent Home. West Cliff.	By letter and 7s. 6d. a week. Closed 2 months in the year. (a).
" L.	St Mary's Convalescent Home. Dean Park.	For gentlewomen only, especially those in early stages of chest disease. Certificates required (1) of social position, (2) medical, (3) limited pecuniary means, (4) to guarantee expenses. £1. 1s. a week for private bedroom; 17s. 8d., if two ladies share the same room.
"	National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.	See CONSUMPTION.
" W.	St Joseph's Home.	For Roman Catholics. By recommendation of some respectable person. In winter for consumptives only. 12s. a wk., (m) admitted in summer.
Boscombe	The Provident Infirmary. Shelley Road.	By subscriber's letter, and 7s. 6d. a week for residents in the vicinity. Provident members pay 4d. to 2d. a week during health, and are free to benefit 1 month after enrolment, or immediately with entrance fee of 10s. After 1 year they may be in-patients with a small fee, and after 2 years free. Patients from a distance pay 10s. entrance fee, and from 10s. a week upwards.
Bracknell	See Ascot.	
Brentwood, Essex.....	Convalescent Home.	In connection with Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. Admission may be procured through the Samaritan Fund. Apply at the Hosp.
Bridlington Quay, Yorks.	St Anne's Orphanage and Convalescent Hospital.	Adult with 1 subscriber's letter, 6s. 3d.; with 2 letters, nil; without letter, 20s. Child under 12 with letter, nil; without letter, 6s. A limited number of orphans free. Stay, 1 month. (a) (b) (f) (p) (m).
Brighton, Sussex. C.	Royal Alexandra Hospital. 10 Dyke Road.	By letter and 7s. a week.
" C.	Home for Invalid Children. 70 Montpellier Road.	4 free. The rest on payment. Over 14, 10s.; under 14, 8s. Apply to Matron. Age — boys, 4 to 10; girls, to 14 and over. (a) (d) (f).
" L.	St Bernard's Home for Invalid Ladies.	15s. to 25s. a week. 1 room at £2. 2s. By (a) and 2 references as to position and suitability.
" C.	St John's Conval. Home. 12 and 13 College Road.	By subscriber's letter, and 8s. a week without letter, 8s. 6d. Girls over 14, 10s. A few girls over 12 are received free, and trained for domestic service.
" L.	Ladies' Convalescent Home. West Brighton, 5 Norton Road.	16s. to 20s. a week. Bedroom fires extra. Apply to Lady Superintendent. (a) (b) (d) (h).
" W.	Lord and Brighton Female Conval. Home. Crescent House, Marine Parade.	By subscriber's letter, and for children from 1 to 6, 6s. a week; adults 8s., with private bedroom, 12s. 6d. Some necessitous widows and orphans free. (a) (d).

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 31 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Brighton, Kemp Town. W.	Lond. and Brighton Invalid Home. 15 Cheamham Rd.	By introduction from clergyman, with medical certificate, 8s. a week in advance, or with private bedroom, 11s. 6d. Washing and medicine extra. (a) (c)
" " C.	Brighton Conval. Home for Children. 7 College Pl.	By introduction from clergyman. 8s. a week. (c) (d)
* " Rottingdean	Convalescent Home. The Downlands.	By application to Matron. 10s. a week, not including clothes. Medical and surgical cases received. Special nurse for ophthalmia, scrofula, and hip cases.
Brighton New, Ches. L. W. C.	Conval. Instit. for Women and Children.	With letter, 6s. 6d. Ladies, 15s. a wk. for 4 weeks; without letter, ladies 21s. London cases, 10s. 6d. (a) (c) or (a), and subscriber (d) (f) (i).
Bristol, Glouc.	Shirehampton Conv. Home.	Free, at discretion of medical officers of the local hospitals and dispensaries.
Broadstairs, Kent. W. C.	Sycamore House.	By any respectable introduction. 10s. a week, washing extra. Apply to Mrs Cooper, Langley Lodge, St Peter's, Isle of Thanet. (d) (e).
" C.	Children's Conval. Home. 5 Wrotham Crescent.	Free by letter for 3 weeks. Apply to Miss Thomas. (a).
Burstead, Essex. C.	Children's Conval. Cottage Home.	Free. No letter required. The inmates are hospital cases, chiefly sent by Samaritan Fund, London Hosp. (a).
Buxton, Derby. L.	Convalescent Home, Hartington House.	By application to Lady Superintendent. 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. a week, from 1 April to 31 Oct. Remainder of year 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Bedroom fires in illness, 6d. a night. No stimulants allowed, except on medical certificate. (a) or (b) (f) (g) (i).
Cheadle, Chesl.	Barnes' Convalescent Hospital. (A branch of Manchester Royal Infirmary.)	Nine-tenths of patients are passed on from the Infirmary. Almost wholly free. 12s. a wk. for beds unoccupied; 16s. for beds occupied is paid by the Cotton District Convalescent Fund for patients sent by its hospitals. A few patients pay 10s. (a) (d).
Cheltenham, Glouc. W. C.	Convalescent Home. Bath Road.	Apply to Mrs Aston, 2 Lansdown Cres., Chel't'h'm. 8s. a wk. Washing ex. (a).
Chesterton, Cambs....	Cottage Home for Children.	5s. a week for permanent, 5s. or 6s. for temporary cases. Guarantee for payment required. Apply to Mrs Venn, Petersfield House, Cambridge. Age, 4 to 14.
Chislehurst, Kent. W. L. C.	St Joseph's Convalescent Home.	8s. 6d. a week. Age, over 10. Apply to Mrs Denman, 17 Eton Terrace, S.W. (a) (b).
Clewer, Berks.	St Andrew's Convalescent Hospital.	With subscriber's or donor's letter, <i>ad</i> ; otherwise, adults, 10s. 6d. a week; children under 14, 7s.; under 7, 5s. Other hospital patients and Charity Organisation Society cases, adults, 9s.; children, 14 to 16, 7s.; under 14, 5s. Servants expected to pay more if able. Boys from 8 to 15 ineligible. (a) (b), but (m) and a few chronic cases are admitted.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 31 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Clewer, Berks.....	Private Convalescent Home.	Information not obtainable.
Coatham, Yorks.	The Convalescent Home.	By subscriber's letter. Free. (b).
Cookridge, Yorks. ...	See Leeds.	
Croydon, Surrey. C.	Croydon Conval. Home.	Patients are sent from North-Eastern Hospital for Children.
" " C.	Convalescent Home. Selsdon Road.	By subscriber's letter. 2s. a week, including washing. (a).
Cumberland	See Silloth.	
Dawlish, Dev.	See Teignmouth.	
Derby, Derby.	Convalescent Home. Mickelover.	Inmates usually sent from Nurses' Institution, Derby. Strangers sometimes received at 7s. 6d. a week.
Dover, Kent.....	London and Dover Convalescent Home.	With letter, 5s. a week for 3 weeks. Without letter, 9s. for men, 7s. 6d. for women and children, payable in advance. Private bedrooms, 10s. 6d. Apply to Mrs Rusher. (a) (b).
Eastbourne, Sussex...	All Saints Convalescent Hospital.	With subscriber's letter, free. Without letter, 10s. a week. Private bedroom, 14s. or 25s. Private bed and sitting-room, 18s. Medical certificate required.
" "	Home of Rest for Christian Workers, Burlington Pl., Eastbourne.	Apply to Miss Mason, 7 and 8 Cambridge Gardens, Kilburn Park, N.W. 7s. to 21s. a week. Some free.
Epping, Essex	Epping Convalescent Cottage. The Plain.	By subscriber's letter, 7s. a week. Preference given to patients from Bedford Institute Missions. (a).
Fay Gate, Suss. W. C.	Cottage Home.	By application to the Matron. 21s., or Children under 14, 15s. for 3 weeks. Washing extra. (d).
Felixstowe, Suffolk...	The Suffolk Conval. Home and Sea Bathing Infirmary.	With letter, 5s. a week; without letter, 15s., or 12s. 6d. after October 1st. If recommended by Charity Organization Society. Open May to December. Age over 7. (a) (b).
Finchley, Middx. W. C.	Convalescent Home. East End.	By recommendation from National Hospital for Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C. One half of the patients free, the rest 5s. a week.
Fletching, Suss.....	See Uckfield.	
Flitwick, Beds.....	See Ampthill.	
Folkestone, Kent.....	St Andrew's Convalescent Home. Guildhall Street.	With subscriber's letter, 2s. 6d. a week for 3 weeks; without letter, 10s. 6d. In certain cases free. Apply to the Sister in charge. (a).
" W. C.	Netley Cottage, Claremont Road.	By application to Dr Saunders, 47 Endell Street, W.C. 8s. a week in advance. Children under 12, 5s. Some free. Patients must provide change of linen and slippers, and pay for washing. Medical certificate required. Age over 4.
Hambrook, nr. Bristol. Gloucester.	The Village Hospital.	Minimum, 10s. a week. Apply to the Secy. or Med. Director. If there is room a letter is dispensed with.
Hampton Court, W. ...	Hope Cottage Convalescent Home.	By application to Lady Bouchier, Hampton Court Palace. 5s. a week if paid by inmate. Otherwise 7s. 6d. Medical certificate required. Occasionally children taken. (a).

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 31 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Hampton Court, W...	Princess Frederica's Conval. Home for Women after Childbirth.	By letter or payment of 7s. 6d. a week. Those with letters have priority.
Hanwell, Middx., W.C.	Hanwell Convalescent Home for Roman Catholics.	By application to the Matron, with medical certificate. 8s. a week. Private room, 12s. and upwards. (a) (d) (m).
Hastings, Suss., W...	St Mary's Conval. Home. 79 and 80 High Street.	With subscriber's letter, free for 2 weeks; without letter, 8s., 10s., or 12s. a week in advance, according to floor. One room at 15s. All cases must be fairly able to help themselves. (a) (b) (c) (d) (f) (l) (n) (s) (t).
" " L...	Hastings and St Leonards Home for Invalid Gentlemen. Catherine House, Church Road.	By application to Lady Superintendent, with certificates—(1) medical, (2) as to respectability from 2 persons, (3) of guarantee. 21s. a week, or 17s. 6d. if 2 ladies share a room.
" " ...	See also under St Leonard's in this Section.	
Hatfield.....	Broad Oak Cottage Hospital.	General convalescents are admitted when there is room, at not more than 10s. a week.
Haywards Heath, Suss. C. L.	St Christopher's Conval. Home for Children of Gentlemen of limited income.	With subscriber's letter, 5s. a week; without letter, 12s. in advance. Ladies occasionally admitted at 15s. Cases requiring expensive treatment 21s. Apply to the Lady Supt., with medical certificate and reference from clergyman. (a) (d).
" " Lindfield. W. C.	Black Hill Lodge.	6s. a week for children, 7s. over 15. Boys must be over 7. Washing and medicine extra. Apply to Miss Grey. (d) (f) and acute illness.
Headington, Oxon.....	Wingfield Conval. Home.	Free to patients from Radcliffe Infr., Oxford. Others on application to the committee, 7s. a week. (d).
Herne Bay, Kent. C.	Mrs. England's Convalescent Home.	By application to Mrs. England, with medical certificate. 11s. a week. Cases of consumption and hip disease are admitted. Age—girls, 4 to 16; boys, 4 to 10.
Hertford. L.....	Countess Cowper's Home of Rest. Hertingfordbury.	Apply for form to Countess Cowper, Fanshanger. 10s. a week. Fire in bedroom, 4d. a day. (a) (b).
Hertingfordbury.....	See Hertford.	
Highgate.....	See London.	
Holyhead. W. C.....	Stanley Sailor's Hospital.	By application to the Secretary. Not exceeding 10s. 6d. a wk. The hospital is intended primarily for cases of severe disease or accident. Age over 5. (d), but (m) are taken.
Hunstanton.....	Hunstanton Conval. Home.	With letter, 5s. a wk. for 3 wks; without letter, 26s. (a) (b).
Hurst.....	See Twyford.	
Ilkley, Yorks.....	The Semon Conval. Home.	12s. a wk. in advance. Apply to Matron. Age over 10. (a) (b) (d) (f) (g) (h) (l) (m) (p) (s) (u advanced) (v).
" "	The Ilkley Hospital.	By subscriber's letter. Free for 3 weeks.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 31 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Ingatestone, Essex. C.	Mrs Royster's Country Home for Poor London Children. Horsefrith Park.	On recommendation of clergyman, surgeon, or subscriber. Children under 7, except with sisters, and boys, except when there are no girls in the Home, are ineligible. Only travelling expenses and 1s. per child to be paid.
Kemp Town	See Brighton.	
Kenilworth, Warwck...	The Home for Convalescents.	By letter. 5s. 6d. a week. Private room, 21s. (d) (f) (g) (m) (p).
Kingston Hill, Surrey. C.	Metropolitan Convalescent Institution.	By subscriber's letter, with medical certificate. Free. (a) (c) (f).
Leeds, Yorks.....	York Road Fever Convalescent Home.	By application to the Hon. Sec. 12s. a week.
" Cookridge.....	Cookridge Conval. Hospital.	By letter and medical certificate. Free for first 3 weeks; 2nd 3 weeks 8s. a week. (d) (i) (l) (n).
" Meanwood	Convalescent Home.	By letter and medical certificate and payment of the sum of 1s. (a).
" Rawdon. M. W.	Woodlands Convalescent Home.	By letter, free; or without letter, 21s. for 3 weeks. (d) (m).
Limpfield, near Caterham, Surrey. W. C.	Limpfield Conval. Home.	By letter, free for 2 weeks; without letter, 7s. a wk. Boys under 6 taken. (a) (d) (f) (g).
Lindfield.....	See Hayward's Heath.	
Littlehampton. W. C.	St Mary's Cottage Hospital.	By letters from clergy and medical certificate. 7s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. a wk., or by subscription, 21s., ticket for a month. (m) admitted.
" L.	St James' Convalescent Home.	By letters from clergy and certificate. 10s. 6d. to 25s. a week. "The air of Littlehampton is particularly suitable for consumptives." (a) (c), but (m) are received.
Liverpool, Woolton...	Convalescent Institution.	By letter, free for 1 or 3 weeks; or by form, 20s. for 2 weeks. London cases at special rate. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k).
Llandrindodwells.....	Cottage Hospital.	Information not obtainable.
Llandudno	Llandudno Cottage Hospital.	A local charity. By letter, free for 4 wks.; without letter, 15s. a wk. (d) (p).
" " M.	Seaside Home of Rest for Young Men. Sherwood House.	Visitors are requested to take a letter of introduction from the Secy. of the Manchester or other Young Men's Christian Assoc. Terms, 21s. a wk., except during July, Aug., and Sept., 25s. Higher by the day.
" " L. W. G.	The Sanatorium. Clonmel Street.	By subscriber's letter and medical certificate, and 6s. a week. A department for lady boarders at 25s. a week. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k).
LONDON— Brompton Square, S.W. W. G.	St Mary's Home. No. 27.	By subscriber's letter, available for 1 month. Industrial girls between 10 and 15 are received and trained for service. Entrance fee, £3, and £13 a year. If nominated by a subscriber of 5 guineas, £6 10s. a year. (a).
Highgate, N., C. ...	Cromwell House.	See CHILDREN.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 31 for explanation of letters in brackets.
LONDON—		
Highgate, N., C.....	Convalescent Home for Children in connection with All Saints' (Highgate) Mission House.	By letter. Free for 3 weeks. (d).
" "	Convalescent Home in connection with Saint Bartholomew's Hospital.	At discretion of Medical Officers of the Hospital. Free.
Kilburn, N., L. W. C.	St Peter's Home. Mortimer Road.	Apply to the Mother Superior, with med. certif. and guarantee for removal or funeral exps. Ladies' separate rooms, 21s. a wk., or 8s. in ward with divided compartment. Incurables, convalescents, and children, 5s. to 8s. in advance. Those well enough do 2 hours' needlework a day for the Home.
" " W.	House of Rest for Christian Workers. 7 and 8 Cambridge Gardens, Kilburn Park, N.W.	Same as at Eastbourne.
" " C.	Convalescent Home for Poor Children. 27 Kilburn Pk. Road.	By subscriber's letter, free for 3 wks., or without letter, 7s. 6d. a wk. Home closed Nov. to Apl. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k).
St Peter's Park, W., L.	Convalescent Home. 28 Oakington Road.	Apply to Miss Wallach with doctor's certificate. Board, 10s. a wk. Lodging 6s., 7s., or 9s., with use of sitting room. (a) (d).
Shooter's Hill, S.E. C.	"Crole Wyndham" Memorial Home. Shrewsbury Lane.	Apply to the Supt. 5s. a week. Age—boys, 4 to 10; girls, 4 to 14. Med. certificate required. Consumptives, epileptic, and hip convalescents taken. (a) (d).
Stoke Newington, N.	Invalid Asylum. High St.	By subscriber's letter and 20s., available for 4 wks. (a) (b) (d) (f) (h) (k) (l).
Loughborough, Linc.	Convalescent Home. Woodhouse Eaves.	By letter, and 4s. a week for 2 weeks. Local cases have preference. (a) (d) (f) (m).
Lowestoft, Suff.	Convalescent Home. Fairfield House.	By letter, and 6s. a wk. for 4 wks. A few at 20s., without letter. Age over 7. (a) (b) (c) (d) (f) (g) (k) (m) (n) (s) (t) (v).
Lymington, Hants. W. C.	Hants Convalescent Home.	By letter. 7s. 6d. a week. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k).
Lyndhurst, Hants.....	See Beechwood.	
Mablethorpe, Lincs.	The Lincolnshire Sea-side Convales. Home. Mablethorpe, Alford.	By subscriber's letter. 5s. a week. (a) (d) (f) (i).
Maidenhead, Berks. W.	Convalescent Home. Sunny-side, St Luke's Road.	By recommendation of clergy or ladies. 4s. 6d. a week for 3 weeks, then 6s. (d) (f) (k) (m).
Manchester. C. W....	Well House Convalescent Home. Crab Lane, Blackley.	Free. No letter. As yet the patients have all been drafted from the wards of the Clinical Hospital, Cheetham.
Margate, Kent	Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary.	For scrofulous patients who are strictly necessitous. By subscriber's letter, and payment for 8 weeks' board, £2 up to 14; £2 8s. over 14.
" C.....	Churchfields.	For in and out patients of the Victoria Hospital. With a letter, 10s.; without, 30s., for the month.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 31 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Margate C.....	Cripples' Convales. Home. 10 Sea-View Terrace.	See DEFORMITIES.
C.....	Convales. Home of Orphan Working School. Harold Road.	By election of subscribers or presentation. Apply for forms at the Office, 73 Cheapside, E.C.
" G. L.....	St Margaret's Home. 34 Hawley Square.	Apply to Lady Supt. 15s. a wk. Single bedrooms, 20s. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k).
* " W. C.	Convales. Home for Roman Catholic Children. Lawn House, Grosvenor Place.	Poor children, 8s.; a better class, 12s. 6d. a week. Women by special arrangement with the Superiors.
" C.....	Convales. Home for Roman Catholic Children. 3 Lausanne Terrace.	Information not obtainable.
"	Select Sanatorium. Clifton Mansion, Cliftonville.	For invalids after illness, not infectious. Apply to Mrs Cottrell.
"	Private Conv. Home. 10 Dalby Square, Cliftonville.	2 to 3 guineas a week.
Meanwood.....	See Leeds.	
Meltham, Yorks.	Convales. Home. Meltham Mills.	Free. By recommendn. of Committee and householder. (a) (d) (h) (p) (r).
Mickleover.....	See Derby.	
Mitcham, Surrey. C.	Convalescent Home. The Elms.	Apply to Miss Herring, 22 York Street, Portman Sq., W. Age—girls, 2 to 17; boys, 2 to 10. Boys and girls under 4, 5s. a week; other girls, 4s. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k).
Molesley, East, Surrey, W.	St John's Home.	Apply to Miss Fitz Roy, St George's Bank, Coins and 5s. a wk. given to each patient who boards herself. (a) (b).
Moreton Hampstead, Devon.	Convalescent Hospital.	2s. 6d. a week. 5s. for servants whose situations are kept for them.
Morthoe, Devon.....	Baptist Ministers' Sea-side Home.	Sec., Rev. W. R. Thomas, Redland, Bristol. Particulars not furnished.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	Prudhoe Memorial Convales. Home. Whitley.	By letter, or recommendation from Physician or Surgeon of Newcastle Infirmary, or payment of 14s. a wk. Age, 9 to 65, except with special permission. Medical and surgical cases received. (f) (i) (s) (r).
Newton, Devon.....	See Teignmouth.	
Norwood, Lower, Surrey.	Convales. Home. Nightingale Cottage, Gipsy Road, S.E.	Apply to the Home, with certificates from doctor and from person responsible for the case. 5s. a wk. This is a temperance establishment. Age over 10. (d) (f) (h) (k).
Norwood, South, Surrey.	Jewish Convalescent Home. Portland Road, S.E.	On subscriber's letter, or 10s. a week. Medical and surgical cases admitted.
Oxlinch, near Stonehouse, Gloucester.	Cottage Hospital and Convalescent Home.	Apply to Mrs Denman, with med. certificate. 10s. a week, adults; children under 7, 5s.; 7 to 12, 7s. (a) (m).
Penmaenmawr, North Wales.	Cambrian Sanatorium.	Information not obtainable.
Petersfield, Hants. W. C.	Sheet Cottage Home.	Apply to Miss Bonham-Carter, Adhurst St Mary, Petersfield. 4s. a week for one month, inclusive. In necessitous cases the railway fare is paid. Age 6 to 65. Boys over 12 not admitted. (d) (h) (k).

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 81 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Plympton, Devon. W. G.	St Elizabeth's House of Rest. Ridgeway.	With subscriber's letter, 3s. a wk. for 3 wks.; without letter, 12s. Climate good for consumptives. (m) are admitted.
Polegate, Sussex	Winton House. Berwick Station.	Apply to Mrs Crowle, with certificates from doctor and clergyman. Adults, 10s. a week; children from 7s. Age 7 to 50. (a) (c) (d) (e).
Porthcawl, S. Wales. M.	"The Rest" Convalescent Home.	With 3 subscribers' letters, free for 3 wks.; with 2, 3s. 6d. a wk.; with 1, 7s.; without letter, 10s. 6d. (m).
Portishead, Som. W.	Medical Mission Conval. Home. The Hill.	By application to Mrs A. F. Woodward, 22 Apsley Road, Clifton. 7s. a wk. in advance. (a) (d) (f) (m) (p).
Prudhoe	See Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
Ramsgate, Kent. L. W.	St Luke's Invalid Home. Finsbury House.	Apply to Miss Hoskin, with certificates of health and respectability. 12s. 6d. or 15s. a wk. Ladies, 1s. extra for washing. If with subscriber's letter the charge is reduced. (a) (b) (d) (f).
" W. C.	Convalescent Cottage Home. 4 Bellevue Road.	Apply to Miss Cotton, 24 Albion Place. With subscriber's letter, 5s. or 5s. 6d. a wk. for 8 wks., from Oct. to June; without letter, 7s. or 7s. 6d. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k) (l).
"	Convalescents from Infec- tious Complaints. 20 Ar- tillery Hill.	Arrangements can be made through the Charity Organisation Society for the reception of such cases by Mrs Byng. Children, about 7s. 6d. a wk.
"	Invalid Home. 81 West Cliff Road.	In connection with the Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children. 85 Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. Apply to the Secretary.
"	Seamen's Infirmary. West Cliff Road.	By subscriber's order and 7s. a week. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k).
Reading, Berks. W. C.	The Conval. Home. Box Grove, Tylehurst.	Apply to Mrs Wilder, Parley Hall, or Mrs H. B. Wilder, Sulham Rectory, Reading. 7s. a wk. Age for boys, under 12. (a) (d) (p).
"	Mildmay Cottage, Whitley. (For Christian Workers.)	Apply to Mrs Martin Sutton, Cintra Lodge. Visitors board themselves, no other expense. (d) or fever.
Redhill, Surrey. C....	St Catherine's Home.	By recommendation from clergy or district visitors. 2s. 6d. a week, reduced in deserving cases. Age, 3 to 11. (d) (f) (h) (k) and spinal cases.
Redruth, Cornwall ...	West Cornwall Miners' Hos- pital.	By recommendation from surgeon and 2 subscribers. 10s. a wk. Con- valescents, 12s. 6d. Accidents treated.
Rhyl, N. Wales.....	Conval. Institution for Men of the Working Classes.	By subscriber's letter, and 5s. a week, or without letter, 7s. (b).
" " W.....	Morfa Hall Women's Con- valescent Home.	With letter, 5s. 6d. a wk. for 4 wks.; without, 10s. 6d. Age, over 14. (a) (d) (h) (l) (p).
" " C.....	Sea-side Hospital for Sick and Conval. Children.	Poor children, with letter, 5s. a week for 4 wks.; without, 8s., in advance. Children of professional men, with separate accommodation, 12s. and upwards. Boys must be under 12.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 31 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Rottingdean	See Brighton.	
Rugeley, Staffs. W. C.	Home for Convalescents, Church Street.	With letter, 5s. to 7s. 6d. a week for 4 wks. Members of girls' friendly societies, and of clubs and dispensaries, 5s. (a) (d) (f) (h).
Ryde, Isle of Wight...	Milligan Conval. Home in connection with Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary.	By payment, on a founder's letter, of 5s. a week; on others, 7s. or 10s.
" Haslewood	Haslewood Institution.	By letter, and 11s. 3d. to 28s. 3d. a wk. Invalids stay 1 month in summer, and 2 in winter. (a).
St Leonard's, Sussex.	All Saints' Conval. Home. 4 Markwick Terrace.	With letter, 8s. 6d. a wk. for 4 wks.; without, 10s. (d) (f) (i) (k).
" " G.	Winter Home for Consumptive Girls. Ribbaford House, Chapel Park Road.	10s. a wk. in advance. A limited number half price. Age, over 13. Open Nov. to May. (a) (b) (d) (f) (i) (m).
" " C.	Convalescent Home for Poor Children. Bo-Peep.	By letter free, or by payment of 30s. a month in advance.
" " L.	Albert House, 11 Cross St.	8s. to 9s. a wk. Applicants must be ladies belonging to the Church of England.
" " C.	St Leonard's Conval. Home for Children. 43 Western Road.	By letter, available for 4 wks., or payment of 30s. a month. Age—boys 4 to 9; girls, 4 to 16. (a) (d) (f) (i) (m) (w).
" " "	General Conval. Home, Silchester Road.	With letter, 8s. a wk. for 1 month; without, 10s. 6d. A bed can be had for 1 year for £31. 10s. (a) (d).
" " "	See also under Hastings in this section.	
Saltburn by-the-Sea, Yorks. M. W.	Private Convalescent Home.	Free. Apply with doctor's recommendation to Mrs H. Pease, Pierremont, Darlington. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k).
Sandhurst, Berks. G.	St Faith's Cottage Home.	With letter, 3s. a wk. for 4 wks.; without, 5s. Age, 6 to 24. (a) (f) (k).
Scarborough, Yorks.	Royal Northern Sea-Bathing Infirmary.	By ticket and 5s. a wk. (a) (d) (f) (k).
" " L.	Yorkshire Conval. Home for Ladies.	15s. a wk. (b) (d) (f) (h) (k).
Scole, Norfolk. L. ...	Sunnyside Conval. Home.	12s. 6d. a wk. Apply to Mrs Brand-reth, Dickleburg Rectory.
Seaford, near New-haven, Sussex.	Sea-side Conval. Hospital.	By ticket and 5s. a wk. Age, over 10. (d) (f) (h) (k).
Silloth, Cumb.	Cumberland and Westmoreland, Conval. Institution.	By letter of subscriber or of minister making a collection for the Institution, 3s. 6d. a wk. Age, over 14. (a) (d) (f) (i) (k).
Sollihull	See Birmingham.	
Southampton, Hants. W. C.	St John's Home, Rowhams.	Apply to the Lady Superintendent. 7s. a wk. (a) (d) (f) (i) (k).
*Southend, Essex. C.	Milton Hall. (A Roman Catholic establishment.)	For Incurable Children. See INCURABLES.
Southport, Lancs.	Conval. Hospl. and Sea-Bathing Infirmary.	£1. 16s. for 3 weeks. Age, 12 to 60. (d) (i) (j) all admitted.
" " "	Manchester and Salford District Provident Society's Convalescent Home. 6 Lord Street, West.	By order from the Agent, J. Smith, 6 Queen St., Manchester. £2. 2s. for 3 wks. (d) (f) (h) (k).

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 81 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Southport, Lancs. L.	Home for Gentlewomen.	By introduction from a person to whom applicant is known. 8s. to 15s. a wk. according to income. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k).
" "	Governesses' Convalescent Home 28 Alexandra Rd.	With letter. 12s. a wk. (a) (c) or subscriber, (d) (f) (h) (k).
" " C.	North of England Children's Sanatorium. Hawkshead Street, South.	With letter. 6s. a wk. Non-Governesses may purchase recommendations at 6s. a wk. Stay, 8 wks. Age—boys, 2 to 12; girls, 2 to 16. (d) (f) and cases likely to terminate fatally.
Southsea, Hants. L.	South Coast Medical, Surgical, and Convalescent Home for Women.	By certificate from the Hon. Sec. or Matron. Class I., 21s. a wk., II., 12s. 3d. Age, over 6. (a) (c) (d) (g).
" " M. B.	St John's Convalescent Home.	Free. Apply to the Manager. Age over 8.
Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick.	Nursing Home and Children's Hospital.	By letter. Children, free; women, 7s. a wk. (a) (d) (g) (p).
Stroud, Glouc. W. G.	The Home. Tower Hill House.	By application to Mr Ople Rodway, or the Matron. Free. (a) (d) (f) (h) (k).
" Amberley. W. G.	Gloucestershire Convalescent Home.	By application to Miss Molyneux, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W., or (preferably) to Mrs Blackwell, Highlands, Minchinhampton. Only charge 1s. a wk. for washing, but patients of the neighbourhood, if admitted between Apl. 1 and Nov. 30, must pay 2s. 6d. a wk. besides washing. (a) (d) (g).
Sudbury, Middx. W. C.	Convalescent Home. Willow Villa.	With letter, free for 3 wks.; without letter, women, 7s. 6d., or if she pays for herself, 5s. a wk. Children under 12, 5s., or if their parents pay, 3s. (a) (b) (d).
Sunninghill, near Staines, Berks. G.	Girls' Friendly Central Home of Rest.	For members of the Girls' Friendly Socy. By associate's recommendation and 7s. a wk. Non-members are admitted occasionally at 8s. (d) (f) (h) (k).
Teignmouth, Devon...	Convalescent Home for Teignmouth, Dawlish, and Newton.	By letter and 8s. 6d. a wk. (d) (f) (h) (k).
Tenby, S. Wales	Cottage Hospital.	Convalescents are admitted when the beds are not all occupied. 6s. to 10s. a wk. (d) (f) (g) (p).
Thanet, Isle of Kent. W. G.	St Peter's Convalescent Home.	7s. a week.
" "	See also Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs in this Section.	
Torquay. L.....	Erith House.	By letter. 21s. or 22s. a wk.; 17s. 6d. if 2 ladies share 1 apartment; 15s. if 2 members of 1 family apply. Closed July, Aug., and Sept. (d) (f) (g).
" W. L.....	St Raphael's Convalescent Home. Upper Lincombe Road.	By letter. 10s. a week. (a) (d) (g) (p) (t) (v).
"	Western Hospital.	See CONSUMPTION.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 31 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Torquay, Babla-combe. W.	House of Rest for Women in Business.	With ticket, 5s. a wk.; without, 12s. (b), employer or clergyman. London cases on remitting single fare to Rev. John Hewett will be provided with return ticket.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent. C.	Convalescent Home for Children.	With letter (in London cases, from London subscriber), 12s. for the 4 wks.; without letter, 17s. 6d. Children over age, 21s. 6d. Age—boys, 2 to 6; girls, 2 to 12. (a) (d) and eruptive fever, (f) (g) (l) (m) and vaccination required.
Twyford, Berks. C.	Convalescent Home. Hurst.	With letter, free for 4 wks.; without, 5s. a wk. Age, 1 to 9. (a) (d) (f).
Tylehurst	See Reading.	
Uckfield, Sussex. L.W.(i).	St Mary's Home. Fletching.	10s. a wk. ladies, others free.
Ventnor, Isle of Wight	See under CONSUMPTION.	
Wadhurst, Sussex. L.	Sussex Ladies' Convalescent Home. Hygela Lodge.	Apply to Miss Marion Watson Smyth. 9s. or 12s. a wk. If the stay is prolonged beyond 4 wks., 2s. a week extra. (b) (m).
Waltham Abbey, Essex. W.	Convales. Home. Copped Hall Green.	By letter, 15s. for 3 wks.; without letter, 21s. (a) (b) (d) (f) (g) (h) (k).
Walton, near Clevedon, Som.	Convalescent Home of the Sisters of Charity.	With letter, 5s.; without, 14s. a week. (a) (d) (f) (g) (w).
Walton-on-Thames, M. W.	Metropolitan Convalescent Institution.	Free. By subscriber's letter, to be sent with medical certificate to the Secy., 32 Sackville St., Piccadilly, W. (a) (d) (i).
Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.	St Michael's Home.	With letter, free for 3 wks.; without, 10s. a wk. Patients must be certified as suitable by Dr Dawson Nesbitt, 34 Cambridge Place, Hyde Park W., who examines at 11 a.m. on Thursdays. (a) in country cases, (d) (f) (i) (m) (v).
Westmoreland	See Silloth.	
Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset.	West of England Sanatorium.	With letter, 6s. a week for 2 weeks; without, 18s. (a) (d) (f) (i).
Weymouth, Dorset, W. C.	Sanatorium for Diseases peculiar to Women and Children.	By letter, and payment of 7s. a week for 4 weeks, or 10s. a week for 6 weeks. (a) (d) (f) (i) (k).
Whitby, Yorks. W. C.	Sea-side Home. Magdala Pl.	With letter, free. Adults, 4 wks.; children, 6 wks. Without letter, 7s. 3d. a wk. 3d. a wk. for washing. Suitable in winter for debility and some forms of scrofula.
Whitley, Berks.....	See Reading.	
" Nthumb.....	See Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
Wimbledon, Surrey...	See Kingston Hill.	
Witley.....	Convalescent Branch of Bethlehem Hospital.	See LUNATICS.
Woodford, Essex.....	Mrs Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor and Blind.	Free, except washing. Certificate required from clergyman or secretary of any branch of the Charity Organization Society. Preference given to East End cases. Apply for form (available for 2 weeks in first instance) to Secretary, Board Room, London Hospital, Whitechapel Rd., E. (d) (f) (k).

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 81 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Woodford, Essex. W.	Mrs Johnstone's Conval. Rooms for Nurses and Bible Women, &c.	Free, except washing. Recommendations required from secretaries. (<i>d</i>) (<i>f</i>) (<i>h</i>) (<i>k</i>).
Woodhouse Eaves....	See Loughborough.	
Woolton.....	See Liverpool.	
Worthing, Suss. L...	Conval. Home. Rutherford Lodge, Eriswell Road.	16s. to 25s. a week. Stay unlimited. (<i>d</i>) (<i>f</i>) (<i>h</i>) (<i>k</i>).
" " L...	Thos. Banting's Memorial Conval. Home for Gentlewomen. Parade Lodge, Marine Parade.	Free. By selection. Stay, 3 to 6 wks. Apply to the Secretary. (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>) (<i>d</i>) (<i>h</i>).

COTTAGE HOSPITALS. See **SICKNESS IN HOSPITAL.**

DEAF AND DUMB.

(For Curable Deafness, see under EAR.)

It may be useful to state that Guardians of the Poor throughout the country have certain permissive powers, by which, subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board in each case, they are able to send poor deaf and dumb children, with the consent of the parents, or of the child if over fourteen years of age, to schools fitted for their reception, whether certified by the Local Government Board or not, providing the total payment does not exceed seven shillings per week. The guardians may also provide and pay for the maintenance and instruction of any adult pauper who is deaf and dumb, by obtaining admission for him to any Hospital or Institution established for the reception of such persons. It will be seen by a reference to the following list of Institutions, that the School Board for London provides education for deaf and dumb children. There are four centres at present, the fees being at the rate of twopence a week. The Board undertakes to establish new centres, providing it is satisfied that the number of deaf and dumb children is sufficient, that qualified teachers can be found, and that there is no other suitable school accommodation. Homes for the reception of deaf and dumb children in connection with the Board Schools have been opened, to which the children are sent from Monday to Friday, in cases where their parents reside long distances from the centres, and at these homes children who have no proper residence are permanently retained.

On examining the list of Institutions it will be noticed that they provide accommodation for the old, for children and adults, and that pensions are also granted under certain conditions. Thus the Society for Promoting the Social and Religious Welfare of the Adult Deaf and Dumb of Liverpool gives relief at the rate of from two to three shillings per

week to old people. Day and parlour boarders are received at the Manchester schools, where the payment varies from £2. 12s. to £15 per annum, according to the circumstances of the parents. Some Institutions relieve approved applicants, and find situations, whilst providing food and shelter for the destitute and homeless cases. Some Institutions are entirely free. The early training of children is frequently encouraged, and pupils' school fees are often regulated by the Committees in accordance with the circumstances of the cases and the parents' means. The Charitable and Provident Society for the Aged and Infirm gives pensions to poor persons over sixty years of age, who have previously to be selected by the Committee. Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Secretary at the Craven Hotel, Craven Street, London. Connected with this Society is a provident department, which provides a pension of £5 per annum to those who have contributed one guinea to the Society for twenty years, and this pension may be increased. In some places, as at Bristol, the pupils are divided into poor, middle, and upper classes, which pay various sums, varying from £15 to £50 per annum for their maintenance at school. A careful study of the list shows that there are institutions available to meet the requirements of almost all cases which are suffering under this melancholy affliction.

Those marked (*) are certified by the Local Government Board under the Act 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 43.

The fee for the London School Board Classes is 2d. a week; and application for admission should be made to the Superintendent at the classes, which are held on the usual school days during school hours.

EXPLANATION OF REQUIREMENTS, DISEASES EXCLUDED, &c.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. Certificate of deafness required. | k. Weak intellect. |
| b. " that patient is deaf and dumb. | l. Imbecile. |
| c. Guarantee for removal when required, or for expenses of burial | m. Master takes private pupils. |
| d. Guarantee as to payments. | n. Votes not carried forward. |
| e. " " clothing. | o. Votes carried forward. |
| f. Fits. | p. London cases excluded. |
| g. Certificate of vaccination. | q. Inmates leave for summer vacation. |
| h. Hair cut short. | r. " " summer and Christmas. |
| i. Infectious diseases. | s. Scrofula. |
| | z. Zymotic diseases generally. |

Town and county.	Name of Institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 46 for explanation of letters in brackets.
*Bath, Somerset.....	Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb.	<i>See under BLIND.</i>
*Birmingham. Warw. C.	General Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children, Edgbaston. Office, City Chambers, New St., Birmingham.	By election of members, and payment of £8, or by payment only of £25 per an. The master takes private pupils. Age, 8 to 15. (c) (d) (e) (g) (h) (m) (n) (r).
Brighton, Suss. C.	Brighton Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children of the Counties of Sussex, Hampshire, and Kent. Eastern Road.	By member's recommendation and priority of application. Apply to Secretary for form. Age, 7 to 12. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (k) (m) (q). Payment, £10 per annum, quarterly in advance.
*Bristol, Glouc.....	Bristol District Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Pupils are in 3 classes. Poor at £15 per ann.; middle class, £25; and an upper class, with separate accommodation, at £50, or as the committee may decide. Payable quarterly in advance. Election by poll or by committee when the number of applicants does not exceed the number of vacancies.
*Doncaster, Yorks. C.	Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Eastfield House. (For Yorkshire children, and upon certain conditions those from Lincs. and Notts.)	By election once a year, and subscriber's letter. £9 per ann., ordinary cases; £30 per ann., intermediate class. Age, 7 to 14, remaining till 16. (d) (m) (p), except as to master's pupils, (q).
*Exeter, Dev. C.....	West of England Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children. (For cases in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, and Somerset; failing these, in other counties.)	By recommendation of 3 governors of candidate's county, and payment of 8s. a week at least, quarterly in advance. Without election, £20 a year. Private pupils, £50 a year. Age, 8 to 12. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (i) (k). Certificate from applicant's clergyman required as to circumstances. Remain until 16.
Hull, Yorks. C.....	Hull, East Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. 4 Bellegrave Ter., Spring Bank.	By payment, £10 to £13 per annum. Apply to Hon. Secretary. Age, 5 to 12, remaining till 15. Non-resident pupils according to circumstances. Guarantees required from guardians.
Leeds, Yorks.....	United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb. Albion Street.	<i>See under BLIND.</i>
Liverpool, Lancs. M. W.	Society for Promoting the Social and Religious Welfare of the Adult Deaf and Dumb of Liverpool.	Gives relief of 2s. to 3s. a week to old people. Hon. Sec., G. F. Healy, Esq., 16 Berry St., Liverpool, W.
" C.....	Liverpool School for the Deaf and Dumb. Oxford Street.	By letter, and payment for inmates under 10, £10 per annum; 10 to 14, £12; over 14, £14. Instruction only gratis. Without letter, intermediate pupils, £25 to 30, with separate rooms, &c. (a) (d) (e) (f) (g) (i) (k) (m) (q) (s) (x). Also certificate of health and sight. Age, 7 to 14, remaining till 16.
Llandaff, Glam. C..	School for the Deaf and Dumb. (Priority to Welsh and Monmouthshire cases.)	By application to trustees, and payment not exceeding £10 per annum. No letter required. (b) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (k).

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 48 for explanation of letters in brackets.
LONDON, N.		
Pentonville. C.....	Ladies' Christian Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children. 80 Pentonville Road.	By payment of 2s a wk. and upwards, according to circumstances. (For maintenance of children near schools where special instruction is given on the oral system.) Age, over 4; of leaving, 13 or 14.
" W. C.....	Winchester Street.	London School Board classes.
Ealing.....	Soc'y. for Training Teachers of the Deaf and Diffusion of the German System in the Unit. Kingdom. Elm-hurst, Castle Bar Hill Col.	Apply to the Secretary, 298 Regent St., W. Payment for tuition—first class, £30; second, gratis. Board and lodging, £50 per annum each class.
Edgware Road, C... Fitzroy Sq., No. 11. C.	Bell Street Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Training College and School.	London School Board classes. Pupils' school fees are regulated by the Committee according to the circumstances of the case and the parents' means.
Kensington, C.....	Private School for Upper Class Children who are Deaf. 89 Holland Road.	By application to Miss Hull. Age, 5 to 20.
Nottingham Place, No. 1.	Soc. for Training Teachers of the Deaf.	Information not obtainable.
*Notting Hill.....	Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home. Walmer Road.	Apply to committee, who without election admit applicant if there is room. Age, over 7. In some instances a small amount is contributed by parents or parish.
Oxford St., No. 419	Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb. St. Saviour's Church and Lecture Rooms.	Assistance is given in obtaining employment, as well as relief in necessitous cases; and the early training of children is encouraged. Apply personally at the Office between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
S.E.		
Bermondsey.....	Farncombe Street.	London School Board classes.
Grange Rd., No. 171	Ladies' Christian Homes.	See Pentonville, N.
New Kent Road.....	Victory Place.	London School Board classes.
*Old Kent Road.....	See Margate below.	
E.		
Bethnal Green.....	Turin Street.	London School Board classes.
*Lower Clapton.....	British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females.	By election, free for 3 years; age, 12 to 30. By payment, £22 a year and clothing; any age over 12.
Victoria Park Sq., No. 6. C.	Ladies' Christian Homes.	See Pentonville, N.
E.C.		
Cannon St., No. 7...	Cordwainers' Company's Pensions for the Deaf and Dumb.	Applicants must live within 100 miles of London. Age—men over 40, women over 25. Apply to the Secretary at the Hall.
W.C.		
Strand.....	Charitable and Provident Society for the Aged and Infirm Deaf and Dumb. Craven Hotel, Craven St.	Pensions for poor persons over 60 selected by the committee. Apply to the Secretary for a form. In the Provident Department an annual contribution of £1. 1s. for 20 years qualifies for a pension of £5, which may be increased.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 48 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Manchester, Lancs....	Manchester and Salford Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Institution. 70 Quay St., Deansgate.	Free. Relieves approved applicants, and finds situations. Temporary shelter is given to destitute and homeless cases.
C. " Old Trafford,	Manchester Schools for the Deaf and Dumb.	By election or nomination by Branch Association, and payment from £2. 12s. to £15 per annum, according to circumstances, quarterly in advance. Some are admitted by payment alone, and parlour boarders are received. Age, 6 to 12. Stay 5 years. (c) (d) (e) (g) (k) (o), and medical certificate.
Margate, Kent, C.....	Asylum for the Support and Education of Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children.	By election of subscribers, or presentation, or by payment of £25 per annum. Apply to Secretary, 93 Cannon St., London, E.C., for form. Age, 7 to 10. (b) (c) (g) (k) (l).
*Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	Northern Counties Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Moor Edge.	By letter, and payment of £10 per annum, quarterly in advance. Some less. Those who can pay more are expected to do so. Age, 7 to 12. (g) (k) (m) (g).
Stockport, Ches.	Instit. for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb. St Peter's Gate.	See BLIND.
Swansea, Glam.	Cambrian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Heathfield.	By election of the committee, or by payment according to circumstances. Preference given to Welsh cases. English mutes on special recommendation, and 7s. weekly. Parlour boarders, £25 per annum and upwards. Stay, 5 years. (a) (c) (d) (e) (g) (n).
Tadcaster, Yorks. C.	St John's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Boston Spa. (For Roman Catholics.)	Apply to the Superioress for a form. £20 per an., some less. £3 for outfit. Age, over 7. Stay, 6 years. (f) (g) (k) (l) (m).

DEAFNESS, TEMPORARY. See EAR.

DEFORMITIES OF BODY.

INCLUDING CRIPPLES, AND DISEASES OF THE FOOT AND OF THE SPINE.

Under this head cripples, club-foot, and spinal complaints are included. It may be said at once that there is a sad deficiency in this department, and that charitable persons who desire to benefit their fellow-countrymen cannot do better than promote the establishment of Institutions for the relief and reception of this class of suffering. Wales has no Institution which affords relief to cripples, and with the exception of Birmingham and London the country is practically unprovided with Institutions for the reception of special and orthopædic cases and cripples. It is hoped that the attention here drawn to the subject may be of some assistance in this respect, and that before many years are over adequate provision will be made for the relief of infirmities of the classes above enumerated, which entail much and continued suffering, and to the sufferers from which universal sympathy should be extended.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Beckenham, Kent.....	St Agatha's Convalescent Home.	Takes Cripples. <i>See</i> CONVALESCENT.
Birmingham, Warw...	Orthopædic and Spinal Hos. Newhall Street.	A large number free without letter. Some free by letter, or by letter and payment, or by payment alone. In-patients, 10s. 6d. a week; out, 3s. 6d., for ticket lasting 6 weeks.
Bognor, Sussex.....	Seaside Branch of Cripples' Home.	<i>See</i> below, Marylebone.
LONDON— Edgware Rd., W.....	Moore St. Home. 9 and 10 Moore St. Entrance, 17 Queen St. For Boys.	Apply to the Matron, or to the Hon. Secretary, 31 Bryanston Square, W. A few cases free. General payment, £13 a year, or 6s. a week. Age, 8 to 13. Boys must be able to get about on crutches and dress themselves. Cases with open sores ineligible.
Hackney Rd., E.....	Home of Rest for Sick and Crippled Childn. St Saviour's Priory, 18 Great Cambridge Street.	Apply to the Mother. Particulars not furnished

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON—		
Holborn, E.C.	City Orthopædic Hospital. Hatton Garden.	For club foot, contractions, or distortions of the limbs, curvatures of the spine, &c. Free, no letter required. Out-patients, Tues. & Fri. from 2 p.m.
Holloway, N.	Kingsdown Orphanage. 3 Manor Road and Tremlett Grove.	No special interest needed. Orphans of both parents or with widowed mothers too ill to work alone eligible. Spinal complaints, paralysis, cripples, and consumptives taken. No limit of age.
Kensington, W.	National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys and Refuge. Wright's Lane.	£10 per ann. for 2 years, third year free. Boys from Cripples' Nursery, Regent's Park, have precedence. Age, 12 to 18. Must have use of hands, and be neither blind nor deaf and dumb. Any necessary instruments must be supplied.
Marylebone Rd., No. 17A.	Cripples' Home and Indus- trial School (for Girls).	£30 required, payable £10 a year, but the whole must be paid whether the girls stay 3 years or not. Free on nomination of donor of £30. Age over 12. Any necessary instruments must be supplied. Cripples must have free use of their eyes and hands. Convalescent Home, Bognor.
Oxford St., No. 297, W.	Royal Orthopædic Hospital.	By letter. Attendance daily at 1 p.m.
Portland St., Great, No. 294, W.	National Hospital for the Deformed.	Out-patients free, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Frid., 2 p.m. In-patients in order of application on payment under 14, 7s. 6d. a week, over 14, 10s. 6d. Applicants may have to wait weeks or even months.
Putney Heath, S.W.	Royal Hospital for Incur- ables. West Hill.	<i>See INCURABLES.</i>
Regent's Park, N.W.	Cripples' Nursery. 15 Park Place, Clarence Gate.	£12 a year, quarterly in advance, with £1 for clothing. Apply to Mrs Kirk. Age 3 to 8, not retained after 12. Cases of infectious disease, epilepsy, and idiocy inadmissible; also, unless exceptional, incurable spinal cases and paralytics of lower half of the body. Convalescent Home at Margate. (<i>See below.</i>)
West Smithfield, E.C.	St Bartholomew's Hospital.	Special beds. Free without letter.
Margate, Kent.	10 Sea View Terrace. Sea-side Branch of Cripples' Nursery, Regent's Park.	<i>See above, Regent's Park.</i>

DENTAL.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON— Great Portland St., No. 149.	National Dental Hospital.	Free to the necessitous poor and urgent cases, others by subscriber's letter.
Leicester Square ...	Dental Hospital of London.	Free to the poor, together with any operative assistance that may be immediately necessary. For special operation, a letter must be obtained.

DIPSOMANIA. *See* **INEBRIATES.**

DISPENSARIES. *See* **SICKNESS AT HOME.**

DRUNKENNESS. *See* **INEBRIATES.**

EAR AND THROAT, DISEASES OF.

The number of Institutions, or Hospitals as they are generally called, for the treatment of diseases of the ear and throat, has very largely increased during the last ten years. It has been found impossible to group all Hospitals which relieve this class of disease under the above heading, because most of the London General Hospitals have special departments, and, in addition, several of the Consumption Hospitals treat also diseases of the throat. It will be seen, on reference to the various Institutions included in the subjoined list, that the plan adopted is usually to invite the patient to pay something for his treatment, the amount being regulated by the means of the patient.

Full particulars will be found below.

The following Institutions devote themselves, or have departments specially devoted, to the treatment of diseases of the Ear. In London most of the General Hospitals (for list see SICKNESS IN HOSPITAL) have departments for Ear Disease, at which attendance on out-patients is given on certain stated days, as publicly notified at the Hospital gates.

Town and county.	Name of Institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Bath, Som.....	Ear and Eye Infirmary.	Information not obtainable.
Birkenhead, Chesh. ...	Eye and Ear Hospital and Dispensary. 196 Conway Street.	In- and out-cases of extreme poverty free at medical officer's discretion, others by application at the Institution, and (in-patients) payment of 7s., or if in separate ward, 21s. a week; (out) by payment of 6d. a month, or free by governor's letter.
Birmingham, Warw.	Birmingham and Midland Counties Ear and Throat Infirmary. Newhall St.	Free by letter, or by payment, or by letter and payment. Payments—In-patients, 10s. 6d. a week; out, 3s. 6d. for ticket lasting 3 weeks. A few cases are free without letter.
Bradford, Yorks.	Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital.	By letter. Free to the poorest. Others: Out, 1s. first visit, 6d. afterwards; In, cost of board.
Brighton, Sussex	Brighton Hove and Sussex Throat and Ear Dispensary. 23 Queen's Road.	By governor's letter, free; by subscriber's letter, 5s. a month. Only out-patients.
Clifton, Glouc.	Clifton Dispensary for the Cure of Deafness. 6 Berkeley Place.	Open to all without letter. Entrance fee, 1s. Medicines at reduced rates.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Hull, Yorks.	Hull Eye and Ear Dispensary. 58 Savile Street.	Information not obtainable.
Leeds, "	Eye and Ear Department of the Leeds General Infirmary.	Free.
Liverpool, Lancs.....	Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary. Myrtle Street.	By letter, except in case of urgency or accident. In-patients from Liverpool and neighbourhood free. Others pay 8s. 6d. a week for board. Out-patients pay 1d. weekly for each medicine supplied.
" "	St Paul's Eye and Ear Hospital. 6 St Paul's Square.	Free to the very poor both in and out. Otherwise, in-patients, 2s. to 21s. a week; out, 6d. first visit, 1d. each subsequent visit. Something is also asked for medicine. No letter required.
LONDON— City Road, No. 266, E.C.	Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary.	Out-patients only. Free by letter or on small weekly or monthly subscription according to patient's own statement. Attendance, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 12 a.m.; Tuesday and Thursday, 6 to 8 p.m.
Gray's Inn Road, W.C.	Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.	In-patients pay according to means. Maximum, 14s. a week. One-third free. 8 free letters are sent annually to every minister in the metropolis, and to others in the provinces on application. Out-patients free on Mon., Wed., Thur., Sat., 2 p.m.; Tues. & Fri., 6 p.m.; but those who are able are expected to pay something.
Pimlico, S.W.	South Belgravia Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Ear. 74A Lupus Street.	Information not obtainable.
Soho, W.C.	Royal Ear Hospital. Frith Street.	Out-patients only. Free to necessitous poor and to those recommended by subscribers or Charity Organization Society. Others 1s., or for a monthly ticket, 5s. Tues. & Fri., 9.30 to 12 noon. Sat., 3.30 to 5 p.m.
Tottenham Court Road, W.C.	Metropolitan Ear and Throat Infirmary. 13 Howland St.	Free to the poor at medical officer's discretion, or by letter available for 6 wks to 2 months, attendance and medicine. Otherwise by payment according to patient's means. Mon., Wed., Thur., Sat., 2 to 4 p.m.; Wed., 7 to 9 p.m. also.
Whitechapel, E.....	London Hospital.	Special department. No letter required.
Manchester, Lancs....	Ear Institution. 25 Byrom Street.	Free by letter. No in-patients.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Ear. 1 Clayton Street, E.	No letter required. Those patients who can, are expected to make a small return according to their means.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Bedford, Glouc.....	General Dispensary for Women and Children, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear.	The very poor, 2s. 6d. a month; others, 5s.
Sheffield, Yorks.	Sheffield and South Yorkshire Ear and Throat Hospital. Cheney Row.	Free, without letter.
Shrewsbury, Salop ...	Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital for Shropshire and Wales.	By governor's letter. In-patients are taken for 3 months. Out-patients if unable to provide suitable lodging are sometimes admitted as in-patients at the discretion of the surgeon. Only those are eligible who are unable to pay for advice and medicine.

EPILEPSY. See PARALYSIS.

EYE, DISEASES OF.

See Note to EAR, DISEASES OF.

Ophthalmic Hospitals or Institutions for the treatment of diseases of the eye are very numerous, and they are regarded by the medical profession as legitimate, because special treatment and care are necessary in such cases. The Eye Hospital is probably the oldest special Hospital established in this country; and this is no doubt largely due to the fact that the eye is so delicate, that to treat the diseases which affect it effectually, special skill and practice are necessary. At the older Institutions it is usual to admit patients on the production of a governor's letter, but in the more recent ones it will be found that a graduated scale of payment regulates the admission.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Bath, Som.....	Ear and Eye Infirmary.	Information not obtainable. In-patients by letter, and those from outside the Borough of Bath must produce a letter signed by a subscriber "resident in or connected with the applicant's own parish," or "by an authorised officer of a subscribing parish or union." Out-patients free without letter.
" "	Eye Infirmary. 2 Belvedere.	
Birkenhead, Ches.	Eye and Ear Hospital and Dispensary.	<i>See EAR.</i>
Birmingham, Warw...	Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital. Temple Row.	Free by letter. Urgent and accident cases without letter.
Bradford, Yorks.....	Bradford Eye and Ear Hosp.	<i>See EAR.</i>
Brighton, Suss.....	Sussex and Brighton Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye.	In-patients free by letter from 2 guinea subscriber, but if the letter be obtained from a life governor (qualified before 1854), a payment of 2s. 6d. a week also is required. Out-patients free by letter from half-guinea subscriber.
" Rottingdean	The Downlands.	<i>See under CONVALESCENT.</i>
Bristol, Glouc.....	Dispensary for the Cure of Complaints of the Eye. 17 Orchard Street.	Free without letter, both in- (operation cases) and out- patients. The former are selected from the latter, but are expected to contribute if able. In-cases not requiring operations are admitted at 9s. 6d. a week.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Bristol, Glouc.....	Eye Hospital. Lower Maudlin Street.	By letter free, or by payment of 8s. a week in advance.
Chatham, Kent.....	St Bartholomew's Hospital, Special Department.	Free by letter. Urgent cases at discretion of medical officer without letter. Infectious cases, consumptives, and cases of long standing, ulcered legs, or advanced pregnancy, inadmissible.
Devonport, Devon.....	Royal Albert Hospital and Eye Infirmary.	Free by letter, or by payment according to circumstances, from 14s. to 42s. a week.
Exeter, "	West of England Eye Infirmary.	Free by letter.
Gloucester, Glouc.....	Gloucester General Infirmary and Gloucestershire Eye Institution.	To the eye department in-patients are received free by letter, or on weekly payment, to be fixed by the Board, but urgent and operation cases and the very poor are taken in free without letter. Out-patients free without letter.
Hull, Yorks.....	Eye and Ear Dispensary. 58 Savile Street.	Information not obtainable.
Leeds, "	Leeds General Infirmary, Special Eye Department.	Free.
Liverpool, Lancs.	Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary. Myrtle Street.	See EAR.
" "	St Paul's Eye and Ear Hospital. 6 St Paul's Square.	See EAR.
LONDON—		
Borough, S.E.....	Guy's Hospital.	Special ophthalmic wards. Free without letter.
Charing Cross, W.C.	Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. King William Street.	Free for both in- and out-patients. No letter required. Country cases requiring operation must previously be notified to the Secretary by a clergyman or other responsible person. Attendance for admissions and out-patients daily, 12 to 1.30.
Gray's Inn Road, W.C.	Central London Ophthalmic Hospital.	Free. Out-patients attend daily, 1 to 3 p.m.
Marylebone Road, No. 163.	Western Ophthalmic Hospital.	In-patients free for one month by letter from subscriber or the district Charity Organisation office; otherwise must pay for diet weekly in advance (maximum, 10s. 6d.) Out-patients free, or if able must pay 6d. or more at each attendance. Daily, 1 p.m.
Smithfield, West, E.C.	St Bartholomew's Hospital.	Special beds. Free, without letter.
Moorfields, E.C.....	Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.	In-patients by letter or at medical officer's discretion. Out-patients free. 8 to 10 a.m. daily.
St George's Circus, S.E.	Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital.	By letter. 2 p.m. daily.
Whitechapel, E.....	London Hospital.	Special department. No letter required.
Maidstone, Kent.....	Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital.	Free, In and Out. Letters obtainable from the secretary.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Manchester, Lancs....	Royal Eye Hospital. 24 St John's Street, Deansgate.	Letter not indispensable. Only those eligible who are unable to pay for medical advice and attendance. Out-patients free. In-patients are admitted at the discretion of the medical officer, and pay 10s. a wk. for board and 6d. for washing, but this is reduced or remitted where it cannot be afforded. Free without letter.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye.	
Norwich, Norfolk.....	Norfolk and Norwich Eye Infirmary. Pottergate Street.	By subscriber's letter, except in urgent cases. Cases of advanced pregnancy, children under 6, consumptives, insane, epileptics, and infectious cases inadmissible.
Nottingham, Notts....	Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary.	By letter and 1s. 6d. a day. 4 free beds for the destitute. Out-patients by letter, or payment down of 1s., and then 2d. a week for medicine.
Plymouth, Devon	Royal Eye Infirmary.	By subscriber's letter and 9d. a day. On letter from non-subscriber, 1s. a day. Admission days are Tues., Thurs., and Saturday, but urgent and accident cases are admitted at any time.
Redland, Glouc.....	General Dispensary for Women and Children, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear.	See E.A.R.
Shrewsbury, Salop....	Shropshire Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital.	See E.A.R.
Sunderland, Durham.	Sunderland and North Durham Eye Infirmary.	Free In and Out on payment of 6d. The in-patients have to provide their own food.
Taunton, Som.	Taunton Eye Infirmary.	Free by letter, though this is not always required from out-patients. Urgent cases are taken in from among the out-patients.
Weymouth, Dorset....	Weymouth and Dorset County Royal Eye Infirmary.	Information not obtainable.
Wolverhampton, Staff.	Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary. Chapel Ash.	Free by letter.
Worcester, Worcester.	Worcester Ophthalmic Hospital.	Free by letter, but this is not always insisted on.
York, Yorks.	York Eye Institution.	Free by letter. The in-patients are selected by the medical officer from among the out-patients.

FEVER. See INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

FISTULA,**WITH PILES AND DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.**

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Liverpool	Hospital for Fistula, &c. 23 Daulby Street.	Information not obtainable.
LONDON— City Road, E.C. ...	St Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum.	No letter required, but those with one have precedence.
Whitechapel, E.....	London Hospital.	Special department for piles and fistula. By letter, available for 6 weeks or 2 months.

FOOT, DISEASES OF. See DEFORMITIES.**FOREIGNERS.**

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON— Fitzroy Square, W.	French Mission. Bedford Passage, Charlotte Street.	Free Dispensary, Mon. and Thur., 4 to 7 p.m.
Leicester Square ...	French Hospital and Dispensary. 10 Leicester Pl. and 40A Lisle Street.	For all foreigners speaking French. By governor's letter. Urgent cases free.
Oxford Street	Société Française de Bienfaisance. 10 Poland St.	Among other things, assists in money and kind, French sick, infirm, and aged. Apply to the Secretary; in urgent cases between 10 and 12 daily.
Dalston	German Hospital.	For Germans, and those speaking German. In-patients admitted daily except Sunday, 2 to 4 p.m. Urgent cases any hour. Infectious cases inadmissible.
Gt. Russell St., 66A	London Hungarian Association.	Gives relief in sickness to Hungarians, and if the funds allow, Austrians.
Hatton Garden	Italian Benevolent Society. 9 Greville Street.	Provides medical and surgical relief for poor Italians. Apply at the office, with medical certificate, Wed or Sat., 11 to 1.
Sunderland, Durham	Hosp. for Foreign Seamen.	Information not obtainable.

GENTLEWOMEN.

For Convalescent Homes specially designed, or containing special accommodation, for Ladies, *see* **CONVALESCENT**, under which head they are marked L.

For Institutions where Ladies may receive active treatment, *see* under **PAY HOSPITALS**.

See also **BLIND** (Worcester, Battenhall), **INCURABLE** (Kilburn, N.W.; Fitzroy Square, W.; Reading), **PARALYSIS** ("In Memoriam" Wing, National Hospital, Bloomsbury).

GOUT. *See* **HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS.**

HEART, DISEASES OF.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Liverpool, Lancs.....	Hospital for Heart Diseases. 421 Scotland Road.	Information not obtainable.
LONDON— Soho.....	National Hosp. for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis.	By letter, free, or to poor without letter, if they cannot obtain one. Stay limited to 2 months, unless specially recommended.

HIP, DISEASES OF.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Bournemouth, Hants.	Branch of Alexandra Hosp.	<i>See</i> CONVALESCENT .
Herne Bay, Kent.....	Mrs England's Convalescent Home for Children.	<i>See</i> CONVALESCENT .
LONDON	Alexandra Hosp. Blooms- bury.	<i>See</i> CHILDREN , London, Bloomsbury.
Rottingdean, Sussex..	Convalescent Home. The Downlands.	<i>See</i> CONVALESCENT , Brighton.
Sevenoaks, Kent.....	Hospital for Children with Hip Disease. The Vine.	<i>See</i> CHILDREN , Sevenoaks.
Shooters' Hill, Kent	"Crole Wyndham" Memorial Home.	<i>See</i> CONVALESCENT , London.

HOSPITALS, GENERAL. *See* **SICKNESS IN HOSPITAL.**

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following list does not include nearly all the Hydropathic Establishments, but only those concerning which information is available. The more expensive Institutions are not given, because they partake of the nature of private hotels, and are conducted with the view of securing an income to their proprietors. The following list, with the exception of the Hall, Bushey, contains the names of those Institutions to which poor people are admitted. The payments vary from ten to fourteen shillings per week.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Ampthill, Beds.....	Filtwick Convales. Home.	See CONVALESCENT.
Bath, Somerset.....	Bellott's Mineral Water Hospital. Bean Street.	Free. Patients have lodging, fire, light, medical attendance, and medicine, and 2s. 4d. a wk., beyond which they must provide their own board and towels. Apply to Mr Payne, solicitor, Old King St., for a form in which to send in medical report.
" " "	General or Mineral Water Hospital.	Free. Apply for form to the Registrar. Medical certificate required, and certificate of poverty to be signed by parish clergyman and two Poor Law Guardians. £3 must be deposited to meet expenses in case of death. Stay, 2 months.
Buxton, Derby	Devonshire Hospital and Buxton Bath Charity. For rheumatism, gout, &c.	By letter, and certificate as to inability to pay. Free for 3 weeks to both in- and out-patients, after that in-patients must pay 14s. a week.
Bushey, near Watford, Herts.	The Hall (J. McDonald). (Gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c.).	12s. or 15s. a day, or from 3 to 7½ guineas a wk. Consultation fee, 1 guinea on entrance, ½ guinea a wk. afterwards. Visitors' servants from £2. 2s. a week.
Droitwich, Worc.....	Hospital for Poor Patients. For rheumatic gout and neuralgic affections.	By letter, available for 2 weeks., and 10s. 6d. a wk. for board. By inmates of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Sanatorium, Blackwell, six tickets for baths can be purchased for 1us. 6d., which includes 3d class return journey.
Harrogate, Yorks.....	Harrogate Bath Hospital.	Free by subscriber's letter. Pregnancy, insane, and infectious cases ineligible.
Horncastle, Lincs. ...	Woodhall Spa.	10s. a wk. Extreme cases free, by letter.
Ilkley, Yorks.	Ilkley Bath Charity Hospital.	Free for 3 weeks by subscriber's letter. Afterwards by further letter, or 7s. a week.
Leamington, Warwk...	Warneford Hospital.	By governor's letter. In-patients 13s. 6d. a week; servants, 7s. a wk.; Out-patients, expenses incurred.

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

The guardians may provide for any idiot or imbecile being a pauper, by sending such case to an Institution or Asylum maintained out of the county rates, or otherwise. The Metropolitan Asylum Board makes special provision at Darenth for children and adult paupers who are idiots or imbeciles. The first step to take in such cases is to communicate with the relieving officer, through whom application must be made in the first instance to the guardians. It will be seen that the Institutions enumerated below provide accommodation for those above the pauper class.* Thus, there is an Institution at Chilcompton, near Bath, for young ladies whose friends can pay 120 guineas per annum. At Lancaster various classes are admitted, some by election and others on payment, the rates varying from £26. 5s. to £210 inclusive. At these Institutions the poorer cases, *i.e.*, those paying below £63, must be from the neighbouring counties. Here, and in the majority of Institutions, confirmed epileptics are ineligible, and various other cases are also inadmissible. Application should be made in each instance to the Secretary, by whom full particulars will be readily furnished.

* Certified by the Local Government Board under the Act 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 43.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Andover, Hants..... Birmingham, Warwk.	Weyhill. C.V. Helsdon. Midland Counties Idiot Asylum. Knowle.	From 2½ guineas a wk. Cases from counties of Leicester, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, and Wor- cester by election and payment of £10 per ann., or payment alone of £30 per ann. and 27. 10s. for clothing; other cases, £60 per ann. and £15 for clothes. There are higher rates with special privileges. Confirmed epileptics ineligible.
Chilcompton, nr. Bath, Som.	Downside Lodge. Miss Short's Licensed House.	For 7 young ladies. 120 guineas per ann.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Colchester, Essex	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles. Station Road.	Cases from Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire may be admitted by election. Payment cases from any locality, £50 per annum and £10 for clothing. Insane and confirmed epileptics ineligible.
Earlswood, Surrey.....	Asylum for Idiots. Office—36 King William Street, E.C.	By election free, or by payment. Those who have means are admitted only on payment regulated in each case by the Committee. Guarantee required for payment half-yearly in advance, and for removal when required.
*Exeter, Devon.....	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	6s. a week and upwards. Those paying under 10s. must be under 16 years of age, and belong to Dorset, Somerset, Devon, or Cornwall. Those paying over 12s. have special privileges. Epileptics, insane, and deaf mutes ineligible. <i>See LUNATICS, "LICENSED HOUSES."</i>
Hampton Wick, Midd.	Normansfield. Dr Down's Licensed House.	By election for those unable to pay the lowest charge; others pay from £26. 5s. to £210 per ann. inclusive. Those paying below £63 and the free must be from Lancs., Yorks., Cheshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, or Northumberland. Epileptic, paralytic, insane, incurably hydrocephalic, blind, and deaf persons ineligible. Apply to the General Secretary.
Knowle, Wark.....	<i>See Birmingham.</i>	
Lancaster, Lancs.....	Royal Albert Asylum.	
Starcross, Devon.....	<i>See Exeter.</i>	<i>See BLIND.</i>
York, Yorks.....	York Emanuel.	

INCURABLE AND CHRONIC CASES.

There are probably no Institutions which confer greater blessings upon humanity than those which provide for the reception and maintenance of incurable cases. Unfortunately under the existing system admission is, as a rule, only obtainable by election: that is to say, before any case, however urgent, can be admitted, a very considerable number of votes must be obtained from the governors who support these charities, in order to secure the admission of the candidate to the benefits which the Institution affords. The result of this system is that the friends have to incur much expenditure in postage, in printing, in canvassing, and other ways, and that almost necessarily in consequence the sufferings of the incurable case are increased. It not infrequently happens that owing to the very serious delay which is entailed by this system through the undue proportion between the applicants and the vacancies, patients die before admission within the Institutions can be procured for them. Such a state of affairs calls for immediate investigation by the subscribers to these Institutions, and a better, a wiser, and more humane system should without delay be adopted.

The provision made in this country for the reception of chronic cases is remarkably small and inadequate. This fact has caused the authorities of the General Hospital at Birmingham to throw out the suggestion that to commemorate its anniversary festival, it will be desirable in the public interest to found and open a Chronic Hospital in connection with that Institution. This suggestion merits public attention and support, and it is to be hoped that before long Chronic Hospitals will find a useful place in our system of relief agencies. The changes which are incidental to the growth and development of nations are acting in this country

in a direction which is calculated to speedily secure the opening of many Chronic Hospitals. The establishment of Cottage Hospitals in all parts of the country has practically drained the County Infirmaries of the majority of their acute cases, and has left their beds available for the treatment of more chronic ailments. It is therefore not impossible that ultimately the Committees of these latter Institutions will come to see the desirability and the wisdom of recognising the facts with which they are at present confronted, and that in the result the majority of the County Hospitals will be converted into Infirmaries, mainly, if not entirely, for the reception and relief of chronic cases. A reference to the following list will show that the Institutions under this head provide for adults, women, and children, but that, as has already been said, the whole accommodation amounts to far too little if the necessary requirements of incurable and chronic invalids are to be adequately met.

NOTE.—The letters affixed to the names of places in the first column signify that the particular Institution takes B. boys; G. girls; C. children; L. ladies; W. women. The Institutions without a defining letter are general.

REQUIREMENTS, DISEASES EXCLUDED, &c.

a. Medical certificate.	t. Infectious diseases.
b. Certificate of character.	z. Consumption.
c. Guarantee for payment.	i. Advanced consumption.
d. " " clothing.	m. Mental cases.
e. " " removal.	n. Blind.
f. Fits.	o. Able to maintain themselves.
g. Cancer.	p. Intemperate.
h. Open sores.	

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Ascot, Bracknell, Berks.	London and Ascot Convalescent Hospital.	<i>See under CONVALESCENT.</i>
Carlisle, Cumbd.....	Border Counties Home for Incurables. Stanwix.	By letter from a subscriber and certificate of respectability from 2 persons acquainted with the applicant, and payment of 7s. a week.
Cheddar, Som.....	St Michael and all Angels' Home for Consumptive Men and Women and for Incurable Women.	<i>See under CONSUMPTION.</i>
Clewer, near Windsor, Berks.	St Andrew's Convalescent Hospital.	A few chronic cases are admitted for relief only. <i>See under CONVALESCENT.</i>

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 67 for explanation of letters in brackets.
Cowley, St John, Oxon. W. G.	St John the Evangelist's National Hospital for Incurables.	At discretion of management. Apply to the Sister in charge. Payment according to circumstances. (a) (c) (d) (e) (m). 10s. a week. (f).
Ditchingham, nr. Bungay, Suffolk.	All Hallow's Hospital.	
Leamington, Warwick	Midland Counties Home and Hospital for Chronic and Incurable Diseases.	Paying patients require letters from 2 subscribers of 1 guinea, and pay not less than 10s. 6d. according to their means, the amount being fixed by the management. Free patients require 3 such letters. 2 guarantees required for payment. Insane, &c., epileptics, blind, dumb, and cancer cases ineligible.
Liverpool, Lancs. W.	Home for Incurables. 96 Upper Parliament Street.	7s. 6d. a wk. Apply to the committee on Wed., 2 to 4 p.m. A few cancer and consumptive cases are taken. (a) (c) (e) (f) (m) (p).
LONDON, N. Highbury Park. W.	Home for Confirmed Invalids. South House.	By letter and payment of 10s. 6d. a wk. in advance. If away on a visit, half-price after the first week. Inmates when able are expected to do light work or needlework for the Home. (b) (c) (d) (e) (k) (m). See CHILDREN.
Highgate. C. N. W. Hampstead.	Cromwell House. North London Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Mount Vernon.	A small allowance (2s. 6d. to 6s. a week) is made to the most deserving cases discharged incurable. See CONSUMPTION.
Kilburn. L. W. C. ...	St Peter's Home and Sisterhood. Mortimer Road.	See CONVALESCENT.
" B. G.	St Monica's Home. Quex Road.	See CHILDREN.
Marylebone Rd., No. 236. W. G.	St Marylebone Home for Incurables. (For better class young women.)	At discretion of committee. Apply to the Hon. Superint., Mrs C. Underwood, 18 Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 8s. a wk. (a) (c) (e) (f) (g) (h) (k) (m) (n).
North Bank, No. 4. W.	St Cyprian's Home for Incurables. (For Teachers and Servants.)	By application to the Lady Superint., and payment of about 10s. a week. Age, under 40. (a) (c) (e) (g) (h).
Fitzroy Square, No. 23. L.	Home for Invalid Ladies.	£1. 10s. or £1. 1s. a wk. Washing and stimulants extra. Testimonial required from clergyman, and 1 other as to social position. (a).
Hammersmith.	Nazareth House. King St.	Free, except an entrance fee for bedding expenses. Age, men over 70, women over 60. Children over 1, and must be destitute, incurable, or deserted.
Kensington. W. C.	St Joseph's Hospital for Incurables. 23 Ball Street.	Women, £20 a year quarterly in advance or 10s. a wk.; children under 12, £13 a year or 6s. 6d. a week. Apply to the Sister in charge of the Hospital, St Mary's Convent, 39 Kensington Square, W. (a) (c) (e) (f) (g) (i) (m).

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission. See page 67 for explanation of letters in brackets.
LONDON, W. Maida Vale, No. 33. C.	Home for Incurable Children.	By letter, priority of application and payment of not less than 5s. a wk. as may be fixed by committee. Age, infancy to 16. (a) (c) (e) (f). £16 a year quarterly in advance. This and the Mortimer Street Home are worked by the Sisters of All Saints' Home, 82 Margaret Street. £16 a year quarterly in advance. (See the preceding.)
Margaret Street, No. 74.	All Saints' Home for Incurables.	
Mortimer St., No. 57. W.C. S.W.	St Elizabeth's Home.	
Chelsea. C.....	Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children.	See CHILDREN.
Clapham	British Home for Incurables. 380 Clapham Road.	By election of subscribers without payment, or by payment of not less than £70 a year as fixed by the Board. (e) (m) (n) (o). Free by election. Age, over 20. The incurably deformed are eligible. (a) (m) (o). An "Incurables' Fund" exists for the maintenance of incurables.
Putney	Royal Hospital for Incurables. West Hill, Putney Heath.	Pensions of £10 to £22. 10s. By election of governors and subscribers in June. Candidates must have been reduced from prosperity by paralysis or epilepsy.
Westminster	Westminster Hospital. Broad Sanctuary.	By selection of committee. Free. (b).
Bloomsbury	National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic.	By application to the Secretary, and payment of £26 a year quarterly in advance, with clothing. A few very helpless cases pay £25 to £30. Age, under 80. (b) (e) (f) (m). Pension of £20 a year for widows and single women born or resident 5 years in Leicestershire. On recommendation of 2 householders and clergyman of applicant's parish. Appointment rests with Mrs. S. P. Herrick, Bean Manor Park.
Ormond St., Great, No. 47. W. G. Ormond St., New, No. 21. W.	Hosp. of St John of Jerusalem & St Elizabeth of Hungary. Home for Incurable and Infirm Women.	See CANCER.
Loughborough, Leic. W.	Herrick's Trust.	In-patients (Maudeth Hall), free by election of subscribers, or on payment of not less than 21s. a week. Out-patients (Ardwick Green), free without letter.
Manchester, Lancs....	Hosp. for Skin, Cancer, Scrofula, & all Chronic Diseases.	Apply to the Lady in charge. Patients expected to pay a small sum monthly in advance according to means. Single bedrooms extra. (d) (m).
" " ...	Northern Counties Hospital and Home for Chronic and Incurable Diseases. Ardwick Green and Maudeth Hall.	In connection with Nazareth House, Hammersmith, which see above, London, W.
Reading, Berks. W.L.	Nursing Home for Permanent Invalids. Brownlow Road.	For Roman Catholics. £20 per annum.
Southend, Essex	Milton Hall.	For Roman Catholics. Apply to the Rev. Mother Prioress. £22 a year and upwards. (f) (g) (m).
Stoke-on-Trent, Staff. W. G.	St Margaret's Hospital.	
Stone, Staff. W.	St Dominic's Hospital.	

INEBRIATES.

This class of sufferers—for there can be no question that they suffer, and that they deserve sympathy and succour—has attracted a large amount of public attention during the last few years. In 1879 the Habitual Drunkards' Act cleared the way for the establishment of a number of Retreats into which such cases could be received. Each Retreat is provided with a medical attendant, and the conductors of these establishments are responsible for their management, and have to reside upon the premises. The government has provided an Inspector of Retreats, who must visit each Institution at least twice in the year. Unfortunately for the habitual intemperate, the Legislature has not yet made it compulsory that such persons shall be temporarily placed under treatment in these establishments. The law is thus far permissive, and it is consequently largely evaded. It must be evident to every sane person that an inebriate under immediate need of a Retreat is not likely to be in a state of mind calculated to render him capable of seeking admission without assistance. At present the habitual drunkard has to make application for admission to a Retreat, and to sign a document in which he undertakes to conform to the regulations, and to remain under treatment for a certain time. This declaration has to be supported by a certificate of two persons, who, of their own knowledge, have to declare that the applicant is an habitual drunkard, and is capable of understanding the nature of the application he has made. The signature of the habitual drunkard has then to be attested by two Justices of the Peace, who make a joint declaration to the same effect as the two persons above referred to. Once admitted, obedience to the rules is enforced under the penalty of a fine of £5, or seven days' imprisonment. Hampered by such conditions as these, it is not surprising to find that only two Retreats

have at present been licensed, and that practically little has been done to carry out the intentions of the promoters of the Act of 1879. Most of the following Retreats are unlicensed, and are intended for the reception of private cases. Full particulars may be procured on application to the proprietors, whose names are given below.

There is also a Home Hospital for well-to-do Inebriates under the auspices of the London Association of Nurses. For address and terms apply to the Superintendent, 62 New Bond Street.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Belfont, nr. Feltham, Middlesex.	Spelthorne Sanatorium.	12s. 6d. to 21s. a week in advance, at committee's discretion. Good laundry workers less. Apply to Lady Superintendent for form, to be returned with medical certificate to be obtained from G. W. Mackenzie, Esq., 13 William Street, Lowndes Square, S.W., between 2 and 3 p.m., together with undertaking from householder for removal. Not received for less than a year.
Kennington, London. S.E.	Home for Female Inebriates. St James' House, Kennington Park, S.E.	Apply at the Home with clergyman's recommendation, medical certificate as to freedom from mental or bodily disease, and guarantee for payments. 15s. a week monthly in advance. Less for deserving cases. (Those unable to pay, free, if space and funds allow. 12 months' stay required.)

RETREATS FOR BOTH SEXES. LICENSED UNDER THE ACT OF 1879.

Cannock, Staff.....	Hall Court Retreat. (Mr. F. J. Gray, L.S.A.)	8, 10, or 12 guineas a month. (Licensed for 8 males and 2 females.)
Rickmansworth, Herts	Dairymple Home. "The Cedars."	To be opened in October, 1883. (For 16 male patients.)
Westgate - on - Sea, Kent.	Tower House. Adrian Sq.	Apply to J. H. Brown, Esq. (Licensed for 5 males and 5 females.)

UNLICENSED RETREATS.

Andover, Hants.....	Weyhill. (C. V. Helsdon.)	For gentlemen. From 2½ guineas a wk.
Buxton, Derby	Corbar Hill House.	Apply to J. Dixon, Esq.
Folkestone, Kent.....	Millfield House. Cheriton Gardens. (For Gentlemen only.)	Apply to D. S. Clarke, Esq.
Halesowen, Worcester	Townsend House. (Dr. Ker.)	From 3 guineas a week.
Sydenham, Surrey.....	16 Longton Grove. (Dr. Macrae.)	From 2 guineas a week.
Wadhurst, Sussex		Apply to Dr. H. Harland.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER RECEIVING INEBRIATES INTO HIS HOUSE.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Kew, Surrey	Blenheim House. (H. Gramshaw.)	3 to 6 guineas a week.

INEBRIATE RETREATS FOR FEMALES ONLY.

Box, Wilts.....	Rudloe Hall.	Apply to Mrs Morgan.
Croydon, Surrey	"St Raphael's." Woodside.	1st class (ladies), according to circumstances; 2d class (tradespeople, &c.), 2 guineas admission fee, and 1 guinea a week; 3d class (working women), 1 guinea on admission, and 8s. a week. Fees monthly in advance.
Hexham, Northumberland.	Mrs. Hurman's. Tyne Vale.	Apply to Dr. Elliott, 35 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
Leicester, Leic.	Tower House. Avenue Road. (Mrs. Theobald.)	3 or 4 guineas a week. 2 or 3 cases at 2½ guineas. Private sitting-room, 2 guineas extra. Exclusive of medical attendance, laundry, and carriage.
Liverpool, Lancs.....	Vermont. Stanley.	Apply to Mrs. Pratt.
LONDON—		
Haverstock Hill,	49 College Road.	Apply to the Lady Superior.
N.W.		
Norwood, Upper, S.E.	7 Camden Hill Villas.	Apply to Mrs. Osborn.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES,

INCLUDING "FEVER," RELAPSING FEVER, TYPHUS FEVER, TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SMALL-POX, ERYSIPELAS, &c.

The following list comprises all the Infectious Hospitals mentioned in Dr Thorne Thorne's recent report to the Local Government Board on the use and influence of such Hospitals. In the provinces most of the Hospitals are administered or subscribed to by sanitary authorities. The Asylums Board Hospitals in the metropolis are primarily pauper establishments, but non-paupers sent to them are admitted. In each case the patient becomes chargeable to the parish in which the Hospital is situated, and the guardians of that parish may proceed to recover from the friends of a patient the cost of his or her maintenance during residence in the Hospital. The London Fever Hospital, one of the most deserving and worst supported of Metropolitan Hospitals, which has conferred an amount of benefit upon the inhabitants of London that few are aware of, has recently determined to place the whole of its beds at the disposal of those classes of the population who can afford to pay from three guineas a case to a remunerative rate for their treatment when attacked by scarlet fever or other infectious disease. Many members of the medical profession have themselves been inmates of this Hospital, or have sent their children and members of their family to it when suffering from infectious disease ; and the unanimous verdict is that the provision made is in all respects excellent, and could scarcely be improved. It would be greatly to the advantage of the community if each large town throughout the country were to provide adequately for the reception of infectious cases, and for their removal by ambulances to a separate Institution where they could be isolated from the rest of the community. No doubt, in theory, home is regarded as the best place for

everybody when attacked by illness ; but in practice, the longer one lives and the more one has experience of life, the more one feels it to be desirable, especially in cases where the patient's surroundings are not adequate for the effectual isolation of infectious diseases, that he shall be moved to a well-found Hospital, where the chances of his recovery will be increased and the danger to the community will be entirely removed.

There is no greater popular fallacy than the feeling that the Infectious Hospitals provided throughout the country are wholly for paupers. It is currently supposed that their arrangements are such as to render it impossible for the more decent members of the community to seek admission within their walls, and that if people do so their cases will be neglected and their lives endangered. It would be a useful and desirable departure if the sanitary authorities were everywhere to take the opportunity from time to time when the Hospitals devoted to the reception of infectious diseases are empty, to throw these Institutions open to the public, and to invite all classes to visit and inspect them, in order that something may be learned of their arrangements and of the accommodation which they provide. If this were done, it would do much to lessen popular prejudice, to diminish the labours at present thrown upon the medical officer of health, and would everywhere tend to create a desire in the public mind to lessen the risk of infection by using the means of isolation provided. The list of Infectious Hospitals given below does not pretend to be complete, but it contains all available information on the subject, and it will no doubt be found in practice very useful. The need is at the present time everywhere felt of Institutions for the reception of persons who are convalescing from infectious disease. An Institution for the reception of scarlet fever convalescents has long been under public discussion, but for various reasons it has, unfortunately,

not yet been opened for the reception of cases. No doubt the difficulties to be overcome are serious, but for that reason it is desirable that every one who is interested in the provision of adequate means for the reception of such cases should combine with the view of securing the immediate provision of such Institutions. Things cannot much longer go on as they are at present, and it is to be hoped that, in the public interest, the necessary steps will soon be taken to provide the needful remedy.

S. A. signifies Sanitary Authority; R. Rural; U. Urban; P. Port; M. A. B. Metropolitan Asylums Board; M. O. Medical Officer.

District and site of hospital.	Authority.	Charge weekly, unless otherwise stated.
Aberdare. U.....	U. S. A.	<i>Nil.</i>
Alcester, Alcester. R.	R. S. A.	2s. 6d. to 10s. Remitted to very poor.
Allerton. U.....	Served by Bradford Boro' Hospital.	
Amersham (Chesham). R.	R. S. A.	<i>Nil.</i>
Ashford. U.....	U. S. A.	12s. for accommodation and nursing. Board and medical attendance in addition.
Aston. R.....	Served by Birmingham Boro' Hospital.	
Aston Manor. U.....	Served by "Todmorden" Urban Hospital.	
Bacup. U.....	Served by Birmingham Boro' Hospital.	
Balsall Heath. U....	U. S. A.	Free at medical officer's discretion. 15s. to 21s. to those who can afford to pay.
Bath. R.....	Served by the Urban Hosp. Fever Hospital in connection with the Infirmary.	
Bedford.....	In combination with Cowpen and South Blyth.	Amount of expenses incurred.
Bedlingtonshire (Blyth). U.	Served by Leicester Infirmary Fever House.	
Belgrave. U.	R. S. A.	<i>Nil.</i>
Berkhamstead (Aldbury). R.	Served by Bradford Boro' Hospital.	
Bierley, North. U....	Served by Leicester Infirmary Fever House.	
Billesdon. R.....	U. S. A.	<i>Nil</i> to the poor at discretion of medical officer. Others repay cost of maintenance, medical attendance, and nursing.
Birkdale, Swire Road. U.	U. S. A.	2s. a day to residents in the district. 4s. a day "Conway" ship boys. Guarantee required.
Birkenhead (Nr. Boro' General Hosp.), U.	Served by Urban Hospital.	
Birkenhead. R.....	Served by Bradford Boro' Hospital.	
Birkenshaw. U.....		

District and site of hospital.	Authority.	Charge weekly, unless otherwise stated.
Birmingham. U.....	Fever Wards in connection with Queen's Hospital.	For scarlet fever and small-pox. Residents, free; others, 30s.
" "	U. S. A. Available also for Solihull and King's Norton Rural, and Aston Manor, Balsall Heath, Handsworth, and Saltley Urban Districts.	
Birstal. U.....	Served by Bradford Boro' Hospital.	
Blaby. B.....	Served by Leicester Infirmary Fever House.	Visitors, 21s.; ratepayers, 15s.; servants, 10s. 6d. Patients are attended at their own cost by their own medical man.
Blackpool. U.....	The Sanatorium.	
Bradford. U.....	Bradford Fever Hospital (semi-charitable, under committee of management). Available also for Allerton, Birkenshaw, Birstal, Calverley, Farsley, N. Bierley, Pudsey, Shelf, and Tong Urban Districts.	
Broadstairs. U.....	In combination. See Thanet.	Ordinary charge, 3s. 6d. a day, 2s. 6d. for Boro' children under 12. More than half the cases admitted have been free.
Calverley. U.....	Served by Bradford Boro' Hospital.	
Crozier Lodge. U.	Hospital Committee.	
" R.....	Send cases to Crozier Lodge.	2 free beds. For the others, by subscriber's letter, 8s. 9d. or 5s. 3d., according to age, unless sent in free by Rural or Urban Sanitary Authority. Private room, 10s. 6d.
Cheltenham. U.....	Delancey Hospital, Leckhampton.	
" R.....	"	
Chester. R.....	Fever Hosp. of General Infirmary. Available also for Tarvin and Wirral Rural and Hoole Urban Districts.	Private ward, 10s. 6d. a day. General wards:—from Cheltenham Union, 2s. 6d. a day small-pox, 3s. scarlet fever. Subscriber's servants, free small-pox, 1s. 6d. scarlet fever. Cases from General Hospital free.
" U.....	"	
" F.....	"	
Cleator Moor. U.....	In combination with "Whitehaven Rural and Egremont Urban.	14s. The guardians pay the whole or part of the charge in poor cases.
Cowpen. U.....	In combination with Bedlingtonshire.	
Crumpsall. U.....	Served by Manchester.	
Darlington. U.....	U. S. A.	30s. adults, or 42s. in separate ward. 10s. children under 12. Less or free on certificate of duly qualified medical practitioner.
Deal. P.....	P. S. A.	
Derby. U.....	U. S. A.	
"	Derby Infirmary Infectious Wards.	Cases admitted on certificate of medical practitioner.

District and site of hospital.	Authority.	Charge weekly, unless otherwise stated.
<i>Dover.</i> R.....	Dr Astley's Hospital.	The sanitary authorities pay for the patients they send in.
" U.....	"	" "
<i>Dowlais.</i>	Fever Hospital.	" "
<i>Easington.</i> R.....	Served by Hartlepool Urban.	
<i>Egremont.</i> U.....	In combination. See Whitehaven Rural.	
<i>Falshaworth.</i> U.....	Served by Manchester.	
<i>Farsley.</i> U.....	Served by Bradford.	
<i>Folkestone.</i> U.....	Small-pox Hospital.	10s. 6d. for accommodation. Patients make their own arrangements for board, nursing, and attendance.
" U.....	Infectious Diseases Hospital.	" "
<i>Gateshead.</i>	Fever Hospital.	" "
<i>Goole.</i> U.....	Sanitary Authorities. In combination.	A charge of 5s. to 7s. 6d. is formally made, but it has never been enforced.
" R.....		
<i>Gorton.</i> U.....	Served by Manchester.	
<i>Grantham.</i> R.....	Sanitary Authorities. In combination.	No charge.
" U.....		
" "	Infectious Wards at Grantham General Hospital.	
<i>Handsworth.</i> U.....	Served by Birmingham Boro' Hospital.	
<i>Hartlepool.</i> U.....	Served by General Infirmary.	
<i>Hartlepool.</i> F.....	P. S. A.	Not yet used. Sailors have right of free admission to the General Infirmary.
<i>Heath Town.</i> U.....	Served by South Staffordshire Hospital, Wolverhampton.	
<i>Heaton Norris.</i> U...	Served by Manchester.	
<i>Hinckley.</i> U.....	Served by Leicester Infirmary Fever House.	
" R.....	"	
<i>Hools.</i> U.....	Served by Chester Fever Hospital.	
<i>Huddersfield.</i> U.....	Birkby Hospital.	5s. to 15s. The very poor free.
<i>Isle of Thanet</i> (Northwood). R.	In combination with Broadstairs, Margate, and Ramsgate Urban.	21s., if able to pay; otherwise not enforced.
<i>Kenilworth.</i> U.....	In combination with Warwick, &c.	
<i>King's Norton.</i> R....	Served by Birmingham Boro' Hospital.	
<i>Leamington.</i> U.....	In combination with Warwick.	
<i>Leckhampton.</i> U.....	Served by Delancey Hospital. Cheltenham.	
<i>Leeds.</i> U.....	Leeds House of Recovery.	8s. 6d. a day.
"	Small-pox wards in the workhouse grounds, to which the guardians admit non-paupers.	Payment is expected from those with means.
<i>Leicester.</i> U.....	Leicester Infectious Fever House. For enteric fever.	Free to inhabitants of the County.
" U.....	Boro' Hospital. Freake's Ground. U. S. A.	" " " Boro'. For others cost of maintenance.
<i>Levenshulme.</i> U. ...	Served by Manchester.	

District and site of hospital.	Authority.	Charge weekly, unless otherwise stated.
Lewes. R. } " U. }	Sanitary Authorities in combination.	{5s. to 10s. Patients provide their own medical man.
Lillington. U.	In combination with Warwick, &c.	
Liverpool	Netherfield Fever Institution.	
LONDON— Deptford. M. A. B.	Deptford Hospital. New Cross Road. Fever and small-pox.	By order of relieving officer.
" "	Deptford Small-pox Hospital.	" " "
Fulham. "	Fulham Small-pox Hospital.	" " "
" "	Small-pox Hospital.	Closed at present.
Hampstead	Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital.	Free, on a 5 guinea letter; on a 1 guinea letter, £3. 3s.; without letter, £4. 4s., on admission.
Highgate Hill		By order of relieving officer.
Homerton. M. A. B.	Fever Hospital.	
" "	Small-pox Hospital.	
Islington	London Fever Hospital. Liverpool Road.	For "non-paupers." Scarlet fever, typhoid, and diphtheria are mostly treated. £2. 2s. for whole period in hospital. Private rooms, £3. 3s. a week. An ambulance will be sent for the patient on application to the "resident medical officer," stating nature of fever.
Stockwell. M. A. B.	Metropolitan Asylum District Fever Hospital. Landor Road, S.W.	By order of relieving officer.
" "	Small-pox Hospital. Landor Road, S.W.	" " "
Loughborough. U. ...	Served by Leicester Infirmary Fever House	
" R. ...	" " "	
Lutterworth. "	" " "	
Lynn. U.	Served by Warrington."	
Maidstone (Tufton St.). U.	U. S. A.	Patients, if able, are expected to pay actual cost of maintenance, but no charge is made so as to deter the very poor from using the hospital. Patients are attended by their own medical men.
Manchester (Monsall.) U.	This hospital serves also Crumpsall, Fallsworth, Gorton, Heaton Norris, Levenshulme, Moss Side, Newton Heath, Prestwich, Rusholme, Sale, Stretford, Swinton and Pendlebury, and Withington Urban Sanitary Districts.	Free. Special accommodation by arrangement with Secy., Royal Infirmary. £1, 1s. to £3, 3s. a week.
Margate. U.	In combination with Broadstairs, &c.	
Market Bosworth. R.	Served by Leicester Infirmary Fever House.	
Market Harborough. R.	" " "	
" U.	" " "	
Maryport. U.	Served by the "Guardians' Infectious Hospital.	

District and site of hospital.	Authority.	Charge weekly, unless otherwise stated.
Middlesbro' U.	U. S. A. This hospital also serves Middlesbro' Rural, and Normanby, Ormesby, and South Stockton Urban Sanitary Districts.	Free to ratepayers and their families and servants.
" R.		
Milverton. U.	Served by Middlesbro' Urb. In combination. <i>See</i> Warw'k.	
Moss Side. U.	Served by Manchester.	
Newark. R.	S. A.'s in combination.	Hut and tents.
" U.		
Newcastle-on-Tyne. U.	U. S. A.	The full charge is 14s. a wk., but in some cases only half that sum is charged, and the medical officer has discretion to admit cases free.
Newton Heath. U.	Served by Manchester.	
Normanby. U.	Served by Middlesbro'.	
Norwich, near Jewish Cemetery. U.	U. S. A.	Although locally known as "small-pox hospital," has received "fever" and scarlet fever. To those who are able to pay, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for attendance, in addition to actual cost of maintenance. Written agreement required.
Nottingham. U.	Nottingham General Hospital. Detached Wing.	For fever only.
" near the Workhouse. U.	U. S. A.	10s., reduced as low, in some cases, as 1s. The medical officer of health and inspector of nuisances have discretion to promise total remission.
Oldham, "Westhulme Hospital." U.	U. S. A.	Boro' residents free. Private rooms, 31s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.
Oldham. R.	Served by Oldham Urb.	
Ormesby. U.	Served by Middlesbro'.	
Pemberton. U.	U. S. A.	
Penrith. R.	S. A.'s in combination.	{ 5s. to 10s., according to means, but the poor have not been pressed for payment.
Penrith (Fair Hill). U.		
Peterboro'	Fever Hospital in connection with the Infirmary.	
Prestwich. U.	Served by Manchester.	
Pudsey. U.	Served by Bradford Boro' Hospital.	
Ramsgate. U.	S. A. in combination with Broadstairs, &c.	
"	<i>See also</i> CONVALESCENT.	
Rochford, near Rochford. R.	S. A. in combination with Southend Urb.	
Rusholme. U.	Served by Manchester.	
Saffron Walden. R	S. A.'s in combination.	{ The only charge is the actual cost of maintenance, but this is remitted in the case of the very poor.
Saffron Walden, nr. Saffron Walden. U		
Sale. U.	Served by Manchester.	
Salford, Wilton Hosp. U.	U. S. A.	Ordinary charge 10s. 6d., but S. A. take no steps to recover from the poor
Salley. U.	Served by Birmingham Boro' Hospital.	Private rooms, £2. 2s. to £3. 3s.
Scarborough. U.	U. S. A.	Unused since 1872.
Settle. R.	R. S. A.	No charge is made, but payment is taken from employers, &c.

District and site of hospital.	Authority.	Charge weekly, unless otherwise stated.
Sheffield, near Weston Park. U.	U. S. A.	No charge. Closed at present. Infectious cases sent to Birmingham Boro' Hospital.
Shelf. U.	Served by Bradford.	
Solihull, Birkenhill Hospital. R.	R. S. A.	
South Blyth. U.	In combination. <i>See</i> Bed- lingtonshire.	
Southend. U.	In combination. <i>See</i> Rochford.	3s. 6d. a day, but the M. O. is authorized to inform the poor that they will not be unduly pressed. 20s. Patients provide their own medical attendance. The poor are not pressed for payment, and the M. O. of Health attends them gratis.
Southport. U.	U. S. A.	
Stockton, Cleveland Row. U.	U. S. A.	
Stockton, South. U.	Served by Middlesbro'.	
Stretford. U.	Served by Manchester.	21s. is the standard charge, but the M. O. of Health may fix less, or wholly remit it, at his discretion.
Sunderland. U.	U. S. A.	
" R.	Served by Boro' Hospital.	
" P.	" "	
Swansea. U.	The Town Council as S. A. for both districts.	{ 18s. and patients arrange for medical attendance, but the M. O. of Health has authority to promise partial remission in certain cases.
" P.		
Swinton and Pendlebury. U.	Served by Manchester.	
Tarvin. R.	Served by Chester Fever Hospital.	
Tedmorden (Sour Hall). U.	U. S. A.	No charge, as a rule
Tonbridge (Seven Acre Wood). U.	U. S. A.	
Tong. U.	Served by Bradford Boro' Hospital.	
Tyne (Floating; Jar-row Stake). P.	P. S. A.	
Tynemouth. U.	U. S. A.	3s. 6d. a day. 8s. a day, or 5s. a day in private ward. Medical attendance in addition. Not insisted on in the case of the very poor. Disused. No charge. Patients may have their own med. attendt. at their own cost.
Walsall. U.	U. S. A.	
Warrington, Aikin St. U.	U. S. A.	
" R.	Served by Urban Hospital.	
Warwick. U.	S. A. in combination with Warwick Rural, &c.	5s. to 20s., according to means, but payment is not enforced from the poor. Written guarantee required.
" "Sanatorium," near the Workhouse. R.	R. S. A. in combination with Kenilworth, Leamington, Lillington, Milverton, and Warwick U. S. A.'s.	
Weymouth. P.	P. S. A.	
Whitehaven. U.	U. S. A. and Harbour Trust.	
" " " "	Infectious Wing, Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary.	
" (Hensingham). R.	R. S. A., in combination with Cleator Moor and Egremont Urban,	

District and site of hospital.	Authority.	Charge weekly, unless otherwise stated.
Wigan. U.....	U. S. A.	The S. A. do not charge as a rule, and in any case only the actual costs.
Willenhall. U.....	Served by So. Staffordshire Hospital, Wolverhampton.	
Wirral. R.....	Served by Chester Fever Hospital.	
Withington. U.....	Served by Manchester.	No charge.
Wolverhampton. U..	S. A. send cases to South Staffordshire Hospital.	
Workington. U.....	U. S. A.	Not in use.

KIDNEYS, DISEASES OF. *See* **URINARY ORGANS.**

LOCK HOSPITALS.

INCLUDING SYPHILIS.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Birmingham, Warw...	Birmingham and Midlands Skin and Lock Hospital.	Information not obtainable.
Bristol, Glouc.....	Lock Hosp. for Women. Old Park Hill, St Michael's.	Free.
Liverpool, Lancs.....	Royal Infirmary and Lock Hospital. Brownlow St.	By letter, subject to medical officer's approval, but this is dispensed with in cases proper for in-treatment. Foreign sailors 21s. a week.
" "	Seamen's Dispensary for Venereal Diseases. 9 Custom House, Arcade.	By payment of 1s. each visit, including medicine.
LONDON— Cavendish Sq., W...	St Agnes' Hosp. 3 Margaret Street (for Women).	Free at discretion of medical officers. Apply to the Sister in charge. Consumptives admitted. Cases of pregnancy, fits, and infectious fevers inadmissible.
Covent Gar., W.C. }	Henrietta Street.	By letter. All cases received except those of relapse into vice.
Harrow Rd., N.W. }	Westbourne Green (Female Department and Asylum).	" " "
Soho, W.C..... }	91 Dean Street (Male and Out-patient Department). These 3 constitute the London Lock Hospital and Asylum.	" " "
West Smithfield, E.C.	St Bartholomew's Hospital. Special Ward.	Free without letter.
Manchester, Lancs....	Manchester and Salford Lock and Skin Disease Hosp.	Free by letter. In and Out.
Portsmouth, Hants....	Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital. Special Lock Wards.	These wards are under arrangement with the Admiralty.
Shorncliffe, Kent.....	Lock Hospital.	A Government establishment.

LUNATICS.

It will be noticed in the following list that the Institutions for the reception of lunatics are divided into County Asylums, Borough Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Public Hospitals, to which might be added Unlicensed Houses. County and Borough Asylums are provided mainly for the reception of pauper lunatics. They are erected in accordance with the Act 16 and 17 Vict., chap. 97 (1853), by which the Justices of every county or borough are required to provide the necessary accommodation out of the rates for the reception of pauper lunatics. Into these Institutions paying patients are frequently admitted when there is room, the payments varying—according to the arrangements made by the medical superintendent with the relatives—from fourteen shillings to one guinea per week. The usual charge made to the various Unions for the reception of pauper cases averages about half a guinea per week. When the accommodation provided in a County or Borough Asylum is almost exhausted, it is usual to give notice for the removal of the paying patients to make room for the pauper cases. This practice, which is forced upon the Visiting Committees and Justices whenever there is pressure upon their accommodation, has brought to light the grave necessity of some provision being made throughout the country for the care of middle-class patients. There are numerous cases in which the friends of patients rather above the pauper class would be glad to pay a somewhat higher rate than is charged at the Pauper Asylums were there any Institutions adapted to the purpose, at which they would receive additional advantages by a higher payment. At the present time middle-class patients have to be secured admission to the County and Borough Asylums through the Poor-Law Guardians, and, consequently, they pay the same amount as

pauper patients and receive the same treatment. The result is that such patients occupy the space designed for pauper patients, and compel the Justices to materially enlarge the buildings under their charge. It is evident, therefore, that for the sake of the patients and of the ratepayers, it is desirable that steps should be taken without delay to establish middle-class Institutions for the reception of those cases which are able to pay a higher rate than that charged by the County Asylums to the Unions for pauper cases.

An unlicensed house is one in which only one patient can be boarded at a time, and as its name implies, the law does not make it compulsory that a license shall be procured by the owner of such an establishment, providing only one lunatic is confined therein. Licensed houses are private asylums maintained by private individuals, at their own risk and for their own profit. Registered Hospitals and public Institutions often partake of a charitable character, wherein patients suffering from mental disease, not of a chronic character, are usually admitted for treatment. Admission to the County Asylum is customarily obtained through the instrumentality of the relieving officer. The certificates in such cases may be signed by the clergyman of the parish and the relieving officer, or by a Justice of the Peace accompanied by one medical certificate. In the case of private patients the order of admission must be signed by the nearest relative, and be accompanied by two medical certificates to the effect that after personal examination the patient is considered to be "a proper person to be taken charge of, and to be detained under care and treatment, being of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs." In the case of licensed houses, full particulars may be ascertained on application to the medical superintendent. The terms and conditions of admission vary so considerably at these establishments that no attempt has been made to give these particulars. In County

and Borough Asylums, as before stated, admission is obtainable through the instrumentality of the Board of Guardians. The conditions regulating the admission to public Hospitals for lunatics will be found set out in the following list, so far as they could be ascertained.

COUNTY ASYLUMS.

County.	Place, and Medical Superintendent or Medical Officer.	County.	Place, and Medical Superintendent or Medical Officer.
Anglesey	<i>See</i> Denbigh.	Kent.....	Barming Heath, nr. Maidstone. F. Pritchard Davies, M.D.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts.....	Stotfold, Baldock. Dr. E. Swain.	"	Chartham, Canterbury. R. Spencer.
Berks.....	Moulsoford, near Wallingford. Dr. R. B. Gilland.	Lancaster.....	Lancaster Moor. Dr. D. M. Cassidy.
Brecon.....	<i>See</i> Monmouth.	"	Prestwich, nr. Manchester. H. R. Ley.
Bucks.....	Stone, near Aylesbury, John Humphrey.	"	Rainhill, nr. Prescott. Dr. T. L. Rogers.
Cambridge and Isle of Ely.....	Fulbourn. Dr. G. M. Bacon.	"	Whittingham. Dr. J. A. Walls.
Cardigan.....	<i>See</i> Carmarthen.	Leicester and Rutland.....	Leicester, Dr. W. H. Wiggins.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.....	Carmarthen. Dr. G. J. Hearder.	Lincoln.....	Bracebridge, nr. Lincoln. Dr. E. Palmer.
Carnarvon	<i>See</i> Denbigh.	Merioneth.....	<i>See</i> Denbigh.
Chester.....	Chester. Dr. J. H. Davidson.	Middlesex.....	Banstead. Dr. T. C. Shaw.
"	Parkside, nr. Macclesfield. Dr. P. M. Deas.	"	Colney Hatch. W. J. Seward, M. B.; W. G. Marshall.
Cornwall.....	Bodmin. Dr. R. Adams.	"	Hanwell. Dr. H. Rayner, J. P. Richards.
Cumberland and Westmoreland.....	Near Carlisle. Dr. J. A. Campbell.	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.....	Abergavenny. Dr. D. M. M'Cullough.
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.....	Denbigh. Dr. L. F. Cox.	Montgomery.....	<i>See</i> Salop.
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby. Dr. J. M. Lindsay.	Norfolk.....	Thorpe, near Norwich. Dr. W. C. Hills.
Devon.....	Exminster. Dr. G. J. S Saunders.	Northampton.....	Berrywood, Northampton. Dr. R. Greene.
Dorset.....	Near Dorchester. J. G. Symes.	Northumberland.....	Cottingham, nr. Morpeth. Dr. T. W. M'Dowall.
Durham	Sedgefield, near Ferryhill. R. Smith.	Notts	Nottingham. Dr. A. Alpin.
Essex.....	Brentwood. Dr. Donald Campbell.	Oxford.....	Littlemore, near Oxford. R. H. H. Sankey.
Flint.....	<i>See</i> Denbigh.	Pembroke	<i>See</i> Carmarthen.
Glamorgan.....	Bridgend. Dr. H. T. Pringle.	Radnor	<i>See</i> Monmouth.
Gloucester.....	Gloucester. F. H. Craddock.	Rutland.....	<i>See</i> Leicester.
Hants	Knowle, near Fareham. Dr. J. Manley.	Salop and Montgomery.....	Bicton, near Shrewsbury. Dr. A. Strange.
Hereford Co. and City.....	Hereford. Dr. T. A. Chapman.	Somerset.....	Wells. Dr. A. L. Wade.
Herts.....	<i>See</i> Beds.	Stafford	Stafford. W. T. Pater.
Hunts	<i>See</i> Beds.	"	Burntwood, near Lichfield. Dr. J. B. Spence.
		Suffolk.....	Melton, near Woodbridge. Dr. W. Eager.

County.	Place, and Medical Superintendent or Medical Officer.	County.	Place, and Medical Superintendent or Medical Officer.
Surrey.....	Wandsworth. Dr. J.S. Biggs.	Worcester Co.	Powick, near Worcester.
"	Brookwood, near Woking. Dr. J. E. Barton.	and City.	E. M. Cooke.
Sussex.....	Hayward's Heath. Dr. S. W. D. Williams.	York, E. Riding.	Beverley. T. Green.
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick. Dr. W. H. Parsey.	" N. "	Clifton, near York. J. T. Hingston.
Westmoreland ...	See Cumberland.	" W. "	Wadsley, near Sheffield. Dr. S. Mitchell.
Wilts	Near Devizes. J. I. Bowes.	" " "	Wakefield. Dr. H. C. Major.

BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Birmingham	Birmingham, Winsor Green. E. B. Whitcombe.	London, City	Stone, near Dartford. Dr. O. Jepson.
"	Rubery Hill. Dr P. Lyle.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Coxlodge, Gosforth. Dr. R. H. B. Wickham.
Bristol	Stapleton. Dr G. Thompson.	Norwich	Hellesdon. Dr. W. Harris.
Haverfordwest....	See Carmarthen County.	Nottingham	Mapperley Hill. E. Powell.
Hereford, City....	See Hereford County.	Portsmouth	Milton, Portsmouth. W. C. Bland.
Hull	Hull. Dr. J. Merson.	Worcester	See County List.
Ipswich	Ipswich. Dr. B. Chevallier.		
Leicester	Humberstone. J.E.M. Finch		

LICENSED HOUSES.

Place.	Name of house and of licensee.	Place.	Name of house and of licensee.
Acomb, W. Rid...	See York.	Buxton, Derby..	Wye House. Dr F. K. Dickson.
Alton, Hants.....	Westbrook House. Mrs E. J. Burnett and Dr. Horsbrugh.	Catton, Norfolk...	See Norwich.
Aspall, nr. Debenham, Suffolk.	The Glebe House. Miss Wilson.	Chilcompt'n, Som.	See Ipswich.
Barnoldswick, nr. Benthams, W. Riding.	Greta Bank. Mrs. Parker.	Chiswick, Middx.	See London.
Bath Easton, Som.	Ballbrook House. J. Terry.	Church Stretton, Salop.	Grove House, All Stretton. J. R. Mc'Intock, M.D.
Beckenham, Kent	Springcroft. R. R. Stilwell.	" " "	Stretton House. W. Hyslop.
Bedford, Beds. ...	Bishopstone House and Ashburnham House. Dr. W. S. Craig and Mrs. Craig.	Culworth, nr. Banbury, N'hpton.	Dinsdale Park. Dr. J. W. Eastwood.
" " ...	Springfield House. Dr. D. Bower and Miss Norton.	Darlington, Durham.	Woodcote End House.
Box, nr. Chippenham, Wilts.	Kingsdown House. Mrs. Nash, E. Chaffey, and G. White.	Epsom, Surrey ...	Church Street. Misses Stilwell and Dr. W. C. Stilwell.
Bristol, Glouc. ...	Northwoods, Winterbourne, near Bristol. Dr. R. Eager and Mr. T. G. Seymour.	" " ...	Stilwell.
" Som.....	Brislington House, near Bristol. Dr. F. K. and C. H. Fox.	Exeter, Devon ...	Court Hall, Kenton. Miss E. A. Teage.
Briton Ferry, Glam.	Vernon House. Ch. Pegge.	Fairford, Glouc. ..	Fairford House. Messrs. Iles.
Burgess Hill, Sussex.	St George's Retreat. Ditchling, Misses Eccles, &c.	" " "	The Croft House. Mrs. Iles.
Burnley, Lancs...	Marsden Hall. E. A. Bennett.	Gateshead, Dur...	Dunston Lodge, nr. Gateshead. W. Garbutt and J. Grabham.
		Gondhurst, Kent.	Tattlebury House. R. S. Newington.
		Hanwell, Middx..	See London.
		Harpenden, nr. St Albans, Herts.	Harpenden Hall. Mrs. Rumball.

Place.	Name of house and of licensee.	Place.	Name of house and of licensee.
Hayes, Middx.....	See London.	LONDON and	
Hawkhurst, Kent.	North Grove House. W. M. Harmer.	Metropolis—	
Henley in Arden	Glendoesill House. Dr. and Mrs. Agar.	Hampton Wick.	Eastcote, Medical Home and School for Delicate or Backward Boys. J. L. Down.
Warwick.	Hurst House. Dr. and Mrs. Agar.	" "	Conifers, Medical Home and School for Delicate or Backward Girls. J. L. Down.
" "	See London.	Hanwell	Lawn House. Miss E. Dixon.
Hillingdon, Midd	See London.	Hayes.....	Hayes Park. Mr. Bendow, &c.
Isleworth, "	See London.	"	Woodend Grove. Dr. H. Stilwell and Mrs. Rowes.
Kenton, Devon..	See Exeter.	Hendon.....	Hendon Grove. H. Hicks.
Kimberworth, nr.	The Grange. J. G. Atkinson.	Hillingdon	Moorecroft House. Dr. H. Stilwell, &c.
Rotherham, W. Riding.		Hoxton.....	Hoxton House. J. Cremonini.
Kingsingford, nr.	Ashwood House. Dr. Bodington.	Isleworth.....	Wyke House. Dr. E. S. Willett, &c.
Dudley, Staff.	See London.	Leyton.....	Great House. Mrs. Davey.
Leyton, Essex.....	Tue Brook Villa, nr. Liverpool. Dr. H. Owen, R. F. Owen, and J. B. Owen.	Notting Hill...	8 Darnley Road. H. C. Smith.
Liverpool, Lancs.	Westdale House, Wavertree. Dr. S. A. Gill.	Peckham.....	Peckham House. E. H. Byas, &c.
" "		Peckham Rye.	Silvertown House, 24 Linden Grove. Mrs. Fruin.
LONDON and		Roehampton ...	The Priory. Dr. W. Wood and T. Bigland.
Metropolis—		Southall	Southall Park. Dr. Boyd.
Bethnal Green.	Bethnal House, Cambridge Road. E. J. Millar.	"	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green. Mr. and Mrs. Chalk.
Bow.....	Grove Hall, Fairfield Road. E. Mr. Byas and Dr. W. J. Mickle.	"	The Shrubbery. Miss Rosser.
Brixton.....	1 Knowle Road, S.W. Mrs. Tucker.	Sunbury.....	Halliford Ho. Dr. Seaton, &c.
Brompton.....	Earl's Court House. Miss Burney, Mrs. Hill, and Dr. J. R. Hill.	Tooting, Upper	Ivy Lodge, S.W. G. Dale, M.D.
Brook Green....	Montague House. Mrs. Roy.	Twickenham....	Twickenham House. Dr. H. W. Diamond.
Camberwell.....	Camberwell House. Dr. J. H. Paul and Dr. F. Schofield.	Wandsworth....	The Huguenots, East Hill. Miss M. Leech.
Chelsea	Blacklands House, King's Rd. Dr. H. Sutherland, &c.	Maldstone, Kent..	West Malling Place. Dr. T. H. Lowry.
Chiswick.....	Manor House. Dr. and Mrs. Tuke, &c.	Manchester, Lanc.	Clifton Hall, nr. Manchest. H. B. Lomas and Mrs. Smith.
Clapton, Upper.	Brooke House. Dr. H. Monro and J. O. Adams.	Market Lavington, nr. Devizes, Wilts.	Fiddington House. Dr. Charles Hitchcock.
Finsbury Park.	Northumberland House. Dr. A. H. Stoker, &c.	Much Hadham, Herts.	Hadham Palace. Dr. F. M. Smith.
Fulham.....	Munster House. Dr. G. F. Blandford, &c.	Newton-le-Wil-lows, Lancs.	Haydock Lodge. E. H. Beaman.
Hammersmith.	Upper Mall House. Mr. and Mrs. Cotes.	Northampton.	Abington Abbey Retreat. H. S. Pritchard. See also Appendix.
"	Brandenburgh House. Dr. L. S. F. Winslow, &c.		
"	Sussex House. Dr. L. S. F. Winslow, &c.		
"	Otto House, Northend. Dr. H. Sutherland, &c.		
Hampton Wick.	Normansfield, Training Instit. for Feeble Minded Children and Youths. J. Langdon Down.		

Place.	Name of house and of licensee.	Place.	Name of house and of licensee.
Norwich, N ^r folk.	Heigham Hall, near Norwich. J. F. Watson.	Sutton, Surrey ...	The Croshams. F. D. Atkins.
" "	The Grove, Catton. T. J. C. Rackham.	Tamworth, Staff.	Moat House. J. F. Woody.
Plympton, Devon.	Plympton House. Dr. C. Aldridge.	Ticehurst, Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum. Drs. H. F. H. and A. S. L. Newington.
Portishead, Som.	13 and 14 Adelaide Ter. L. A. Weatherly, M.D.	" "	Myakyns. Dr. A. B. Barton.
Rotherham, W. Riding.	See Kimberworth.	Torpoint, Corn...	3 Alexander Terrace. J. Phillips.
Salisbury, Wilts.	Fisherton House. Dr. Finch.	Twick'nh'm, Mid.	See London.
" "	Laverstock House. J. Haynes and J. Manning.	Wavertree, Lancs.	See Liverpool.
Sandown, I. of W.	The Briars. Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Steward.	Whitch'rch, Salop	St. Mary's House. Dr. S. T. Gwynn.
Sculcoates, E. Rid.	Marfleet Lane Retreat. J. Brown.	Winchelsea, Sus.	Peritcan House. Mrs. Skinner.
Shewsbury, Salop.	Boreatton Park. W. H. O. Sankey.	Witham, Essex...	Witham Asylum. T. M. Tomkin.
Southall	See London.	York, City	Lawrence House. Dr. G. J. Swanson.
Stafford, Stafford.	The Green Hall. C. F. Watson.	" Acomb, W. Riding.	Grove House. Miss Cooney.
Sunbury	See London.	" "	Lime Tree House. W. J. Nelson.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS FOR LUNATICS.

Place.	Medical Superintendent.	Terms of admission.
Bootham, York.....	York Lunatic Hospital. H. C. Gill.	Particulars not furnished.
Broadmoor, Berks. ...	State Criminal Asylum. Dr. W. Orange.	
Cheadle, Cheshire ...	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. G. W. Mould.	Particulars not furnished.
Ealing, Middx.	See London.	
Exeter, Devon	Wonford House. Dr. S. Rees Phillips.	£2. 7s. a week or upwards, according to means and requirements. Reduced or remitted in deserving cases.
Gloucester, Glouc.....	Barnwood House, nr. Glouc. Dr. F. Needham.	From 2 guineas a week, reducible in special cases. "Some patients, when there is a prospect of a cure, are received gratuitously."
Headington, Oxon.....	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill. Dr. J. B. Ward.	2 guineas a week and upwards, but in certain cases a reduction is made, to obtain which the committee must be petitioned. For forms, &c., apply to the Resident Med. Superintendent.
Lincoln, Lincs.....	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. Dr. A. P. Russell.	30s. a wk. and upwards. This is sometimes reduced when the patient's friends, after special application, show the rate cannot be afforded.
LONDON—		
Ealing	Royal India Lunatic Asylum. Dr. T. B. Christie.	Particulars not supplied.
Old Street, E.C.....	St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. G. Mickley.	At committee's discretion. Free or by payment of 14, 21, or 30s. a week. Chronic cases, 21s.

Place.	Medical Superintendent.	Terms of admission.
LONDON— Lambeth Road, S.E.	Bethlehem Hospital. Dr. G. H. Savage.	Preference is given to the educated classes. Those who can pay private asylum charges or are fitter for a county asylum are not as a rule taken. No charge. Security must be given in the sum of £100. Apply for a form of application. Convalescent Branch at Witley.
Manchester, Lancs ... Northampton, North- ampton.	See Cheadle. St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing Road. J. Bayley.	Two classes, 25s. or 42s. a week and upwards, quarterly in advance, clothing not included. The rates may be reduced if the patient's friends prove they cannot afford so much.
Norwich, Norfolk..... Nottingham, Notts....	Bethel Hospital. H. Turner. Lunatic Hospital, The Cop- pice. Dr. Tate.	£2 a wk., quarterly in advance. This is inclusive of everything but clothing.
Southampton, Hants. Stafford, Stafford	Netley Abbey. Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford. Dr. J. D. Hewson.	Particulars not supplied.
Warneford, Oxon Yarmouth, Norfolk.	See Headington. Royal Naval Hospital. Dr. W. McLeod.	" "
York, Yorks. " "	The Retreat. Dr. R. Baker. See Bootham.	Particulars not supplied. " "

LYING-IN.

It will be noticed that a large proportion of the Institutions, the names of which are given below, provide relief to patients at their own homes, and do not receive midwifery cases into the Hospitals. Experience has proved that it is far better to employ medical men and midwives to attend patients at their own homes, and not to treat these cases in Hospital buildings. It is now generally admitted to be best to afford this branch of medical assistance through the instrumentality of a Dispensary rather than a Hospital, and it will be seen that, as a rule, relief is afforded on the production of a subscriber's letter, which usually includes the attendance of a midwife or medical officer, medicine, and the use of linen for the month. In several Institutions special regulations have been made, which will be found set forth in detail below.

NOTE.—The Institutions marked thus (*) are not Hospitals with accommodation for the reception of In-patients, but the recipients of the charity are treated at their own homes.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
*Bakewell, Derby.....	Dispensary and Lying-In Institution.	By subscriber's letter, to be signed by 2 ladies of the committee. Linen supplied.
*Bath, Som.....	Bath Lying-In Charity.	Free by ticket.
*Beckenham, Kent...	General Dispensary and Lying-In Charity.	By ticket. The holder must pay 10s. in advance to the medical officer, who gives the necessary attendances and medicine without further charge.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	Ladies' Charitable Institution and Lying-In Hospital.	By letter or minister's recommendation, and production of marriage certificate.
*Birmingham, Warw.	Lying-In Charity. 71 New Hall Street.	Free by letter.
Brighton, Sussex.....	Brighton and Hove Lying-In Institution, &c.	Free by letter, both in and out patients. The latter pay 6d. or 1s. on registration.
*Bristol, Glouc.....	Lying-In Institution. (Registrar of Tickets, Mrs Donald, Marlborough Hill Pl.).	Free by letter.
*Bromley, Kent.....	General Dispensary and Lying-In Charity.	Holders of lying-in tickets must pay 10s. in advance to the medical officer, who will give the requisite attendance and medicine.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
*Cheltenham, Glouc...	Cobourg Society.	By subscriber's ticket, which entitles to use of linen for the month, and also to payment of midwife's fee, with 2s. 6d. ticket for nourishment, or to the sum of 7s. 6d. towards the surgeon's fee, which varies from 10s. 6d. to 21s. Free by letter.
*Exeter, Devon.....	Lying-In Charity. 14 Holloway Street.	Each applicant pays 5s. By letter.
*Gloucester, Glouc....	Lying-In Charity.	
Liverpool, Lanca.....	Ladies' Charity and Lying-In Institution. 10 Daulby Street.	
LONDON—		
Anerley, S.E.....	Dispensary and Lying-In Charity.	Information not obtainable.
Chelsea, S.W.....	St John's House and Sisterhood Maternity Home for Poor Married Women. 7 Tadema Road.	Free to the out poor.
City Road, E.C.....	City of London Lying-In Hospital. <i>See also Appendix.</i>	Free by letter, though this may be dispensed with at the committee's discretion. Attendance required at the hospital on Wednesdays, at 10 a.m., to prove legal settlement and marriage. Patients received within 48 hours of confinement, but if their delivery does not take place within that period. 1s. 6d. a day is charged for board, Samaritan fund exists. By letter.
Endell Street, Long Acre, W.C.	British Lying-In Hospital.	
*Finsbury, E.C. ...	Royal Maternity Charity. 81 Finsbury Square.	Free by letter, to be taken to the Secretary with certificate of marriage, which is exchanged for an "order" on the district midwife. The order contains full instructions as to procedure. Samaritan fund is attached. Free by letter.
Holborn, E.C.	Farringdon General Dispensary and Lying-In Charity. 17 Bartlett's Buildings.	
Lambeth, S.E.....	General Lying-In Hospital. York Road. Westminster Bridge Road.	Free by letter. Certificate of marriage required. Single women admitted at committee's discretion.
Marylebone Road, No. 191, W.	Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital.	In-patients free by letter:—Married women, single women with first child only, and widows with posthumous children. Out—Married, and widows with posthumous children within metropolitan district attended at home. Fees are charged suitable to all classes.
*Newman St., No. 41, W.	General Lying-In Charity for providing Midwives and Attendants to Married Women at their own homes.	Information not obtainable.
Notting Hill, W. ...	Provident Dispensary and Maternity. 43 Portland Road.	Confinement cases of members, 10s. 6d. at once, or by instalments of 2s. 6d., the last to be paid one month before confinement.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON—		
Penge, S.E.	General Dispensary and Lying-In Charity.	Information not supplied.
Tottenham.....	St Saviour's Hospital. Philip Lane.	Apply to the Sister in charge, with medical certificate. £3. 3s. during confinement month; 1s. a day before and after.
*Westbourne, W. ...	Provident Dispensary and Maternity. 29 Westbourne Park Crescent.	Provident member pays for attendance by midwife, 5s. one month before confinement. Non-subscribers pay 2s. 6d. entrance fee, one month's subscription, and the 5s. Medical officer's attendance secured for 21s.
*Malvern, Great, Worc.	Lying-In and Samaritan Charity.	By letter and payment of 2s. 6d. to the midwife when engaging her. She has power to grant relief to the extent of 5s. in urgent cases, and to supply linen.
Manchester, Lancs....	St Mary's Hospital and Manchester and Salford Lying-In Hospital.	Information not obtainable.
" " ...	Southern Hospital (Maternity Charity).	Free. Patients must not be paupers, but be unable to pay for attendance in the ordinary way. Application must be made at the hospital during the prescribed hours.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	Lying-In Hospital, New Bridge Street.	Free. In-patients require 2 letters, and are retained a fortnight longer if necessary. Out-patients need only 1 letter, and are given 5s. worth of provisions.
Oxford, Oxon.....	Lying-In Institution.	Information not supplied.
* " "	Medical Dispensary and Lying-In Charity.	Free by letter, with use of linen.
Wivelscombe, Som...	Maternity Charity. (The Dispensary).	By letter and payment of 5s.

MINERAL WATER BATHS. See HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

NERVOUS DISEASES. See PARALYSIS.

NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS. See HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

NURSES.

INSTITUTIONS FOR TRAINING OR SENDING OUT.

Of all the Institutions of which an account is given in this book, probably few are calculated to do more public service than those which provide for the training and sending out of nurses to the houses of the people in the day of sickness. Fifteen years ago there were practically no such Institutions quartered throughout the country, whereas to-day they number upwards of one hundred and fifty, and they are constantly increasing. Householders are now beginning to realise that it is false economy to allow the mother or other member of a family to exhaust her system by endeavouring to undertake the day and night nursing of a severe case of illness in addition to the ordinary household duties. At such a time, a trained, capable, and intelligent nurse is invaluable, and by the aid of the Nursing Institutions such persons are now obtainable for a reasonable payment in every large centre of population. It is unnecessary to give particulars concerning the rules and regulations of these Institutions, since they are fully set forth in the subjoined tables. It will be seen that so far as England is concerned, at any rate, the accommodation provided under this head, though fairly complete, still requires considerable extension, and it is to be hoped that those towns which have not yet provided against the hour of sickness by the establishment of a Nursing Institution, will before long see the wisdom and economy of following the excellent example set them in this respect by their neighbours.

NOTE.—In those cases where the terms for the supply of Nurses have been obtainable, the following abbreviations have been adopted:—**O**, Ordinary or medical cases; **S**, Surgical or operation; **F**, Fever or infectious; **Sc F**, Scarlet fever; **SP**, Small-pox; **M**, Mental; **L**, Ladies' or monthly (the fee is for the month of 4 weeks; where the Nurse is required before or after the month the charge is invariably 1 guinea a week); **Q**, Quarantine (expenses of disinfection after the Nurse's attendance on an infectious case); **T W**, Patient pays Nurse's travelling and washing expenses: this is the rule although not always stated; **R**, Registration fee. The terms are those charged by the week, except **L** and **Q**, or where otherwise stated.

Town and county.	Name and address of institution.	Terms for training or sending out, and classes of nurses.
Bangor, Carn.	Institutn. for Trained Nurses.	O S L , 21s.; same nurse continued after 3 months, 31s. 6d. F M , 31s. 6d.; after 3 months, 42s. Single day, 3s. 6d.; night, 5s.
Bath, Som.	Do. do. 2 Oxford Row.	O , 25s. F , 30s. Severe M , 42s. But few L .
Berkhampt'd, Herts.	Parochial Nurse and Nursing Home Association.	O , 21s. S , 25s. F , 25s. Q , 15s. R , 2s. 6d. T W . For training, probationers pay 30s. on admission, which is returned—10s. on appt. as nurse, and 20s. at end of 3 years' service.
Birmingham, Warwick.	Birmingham and Midland Counties Training Institution for Nurses. No. 12, Crescent.	Age, 25 to 35. Wages, £12 to £20. O , 21s. F , 42s.; after 3 wks., 21s. a wk. Severe S , 42s. M and Paralytic, 31s. 6d. L , 5 to 10 guineas. Male attendants are not retained, but are sometimes procured.
Bournemouth, Hants.	Institutn. for Trained Nurses.	O S , 21s.; after 8 wks., 31s. 6d. F , 25s. Q , 15s. L , 5 guineas.
Bradford, Yks.	Bradford Nurses' Institution.	Medical, surgical, mental, dipsomania, and fever nurses.
Brighton, Sussex.	Institn. for Trained Nurses and Medical Invalid's Home. 47 Grand Parade.	
"	Branch of London Association (Bond St.). 71 Middle Street.	
Cambridge, Cambs.	Trained Nurses' Institution. 13 Fitzwilliam Street.	21s.; after 8 wks., 30s. F , 30s. Sc F or SP , 42s. T W . No L .
Carlisle, Cumbld.	Royal Scottish Nursing Institution.	O , 25s. F M , 30s. L , 6 guineas.
Chester, Ches.	Diocesan Deaconess' Institution.	O , 21s. Single night in Chester, 3s. 6d. F , 42s. each of first 2 wks., then 21s. a wk. Q , 15s. L , 5 guineas. Nurses visit the poor free. For terms on which probationers are admitted to training as deaconess nurses, apply to the Deaconess in charge.
Clifton, Glouc.	Nurses' Institution.	26s. generally. Q , 21s. M , 26s. Midwife, 6 guineas a month to subscribers, 5 guineas to non-subscribers.
Coventry, Warw.	Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.	O , 21s. F , 21s. to 42s. A reduction in special circumstances and protracted cases. T W .
Derby, Derby.	Nurses' Training Institutn. 2 Church Street, London Road.	21s. generally. Single day, 10s. 6d. Q , 15s. L , 5 guineas. District nursing to the poor. Trains nurses. T W .
Dover, Kent.	Trained Nurses' Institute.	Medical, surgical, and fever nurses.
Exeter, Devon.	Institutn. for Trained Nurses. 7 Magdalen St.	O S , 21s. F , 31s. 6d.; after 3 wks. 21s. SP M , 42s. L , 5 guineas.
Gloucester, Glouc.	Institutn. for Trained Nurses.	O S , 21s. F M , 42s.
Hastings, Suss.	See St Leonard's,	

Town and county.	Name and address of institution.	Terms for training and sending out, and classes of nurses. See page 94 for explanation of letters in thick type.
Ipswich, Suff.	Institutn. for Trained Nurses.	25s. generally, but to subscribers of 1 guinea or more, 21s.; after 4 wks., 25s. Q , 21s.
Kingston - on - Hull, Yks. Leamington, Warw.	Institutn. for Trained Nurses. 2 Percy St., Albion St. Warneford Hospital.	O , 21s. S M F , 42s.; after 3 wks., 31s. L , 6 guineas. O , 21s.; by night only, 25s. F , 31s. to 42s. Single day, 3s. 6d.; night, 5s. Attendance at operation, 5s. to 10s. T W .
Leeds, Yks.	Trained Nurses' Institution. Hyde Terrace.	O S , 21s. F , 31s. 6d. Q , 21s. M (only taken in special circumstances), 31s. 6d. L , 6 guineas. T W .
Leicester, Leic. Lincoln, Lincs.	Trained Nurses' Institution. Institutn. for Trained Nurses.	O S , 21s. F , 31s. 6d. L , 5 guineas. O S , 21s. F , 42s.; after 2 wks., 21s. L , 7 guineas. R for L , 21s.
Liverpool, Lances.	Nurses' Training School. Dover Street.	General, 21s. Q , 15s.
LONDON— Belgravia, S.W. "	Belgrave Hospl. for Children, 79 Gloucester St., S.W. Institute for Trained Nurses. 263 Vauxhall Bridge Road.	Trains pupil nurses. Supplies nurses for diseases of all kinds: also midwives and male attendants. One lady at a time received for confinement, or medical or surgical treatment. Terms according to patient's means.
Belsize Park, N.W.	Erskine Lodge. Primrose Hill Road.	Apply to the Lady Supt. Medical, surgical, monthly, mental, and fever. Lady pupils trained as nurses.
Bishopsgate, E.C.	Institutn. of Nursing Sisters. 4 Devonshire Square.	Trains nurses free, but they must sign agreement to remain at work 3 years. Payment by patients for nurses' services, 21s. a week; infectious cases, 31s. 6d., with 15s. at end of services. Nurse stays only 6 weeks, except on fresh application. Apply to Lady Superintendent.
Bloomsbury Square, No. 23, W.C.	Metropolitan and National Nursing Association.	Supplies nurses, who do not stay except after operations, and in highly infectious cases, but pay visits once or twice a day. Trains nurses. Probationers pay £30 first year, and £14 for completion. Those who cannot afford it are allowed to defer payment, which is deducted from subsequent salaries.
Bond St., New, No. 62, W.	London Association of Nurses. See also Appendix.	Sends out monthly, medical, surgical, fever, small-pox, and wet nurses; also male and female attendants in mental cases.
Bow, E.	Evangelical Deaconesses' House. 1 Oliver's Terrace, Bow Road.	Trains and sends out missionaries to the sick poor.
Clerkenwell, E.C.	Order of St John of Jerusalem in England. St John's Gate.	Provides for the local training of nurses for the sick poor. For information, address the Asst. Secy. to the Order, St John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
Grosvenor Sq., W. ...	Institution for Hosp. Trained Nurses. 27 Nth. Audley St. See also Appendix.	Supplies resident medical, surgical mental, and monthly nurses.

Town and county.	Name and address of institution.	Terms for training and sending out, and classes of nurses. See page 94 for explanation of letters in thick type.
LONDON— Grosvenor Sq., W...	Institution of Nurses for Nervous and Mental Disorders (Non-Infectious). 1 King Street, Park St.	Trains and supplies nurses—especially for ladies. Candidates as nurses pay £2 entrance fee, which is returned if they are engaged by the institution. Charges for services—assistant and probationer nurses, 22s.; experienced (quiet cases), 26s.; (violent cases), 31s. a week.
Hammersmith, W..	Sisters of Misericorde. 49 Queen Street.	Nurses invalids of all ranks and denominations at their own homes.
Hampstead, N.W...	Home Hosp. and Nursing Institute. South Hill Park.	See PAY HOSPITALS .
Holborn, E.C.....	St Alban's Mission. 26 Baldwin's Gardens.	There is only 1 trained lady nurse who works in the parish, but sick cases are often taken up out of the parish. Apply to the Sister in charge.
Holloway, N.....	North London Nursing Association. 413 Holloway Rd.	Action limited to the northern district. The nurses, who are trained ladies, are only sent to the poor, and then only do what requires a skilled hand, going from case to case and giving the friends proper instruction on other points. Water pillows, &c., lent. To obtain a nurse, leave patient's name and address at the Home.
Kennington, S.E....	86 Kennington Park Road. Branch of London Association of Nurses, 62 New Bond Street, W.	Apply to Lady Sup. Medical, surgical, monthly, mental, and fever.
Marylebone, N.W...	St Helena Home. 1 Grove End Road.	O, £1. 11s. 6d. per week. F and Cancer, £2 2s. per week, first 2 weeks; £1. 11s. 6d. third and following wks.
Mildmay Park, N.	Mildmay Nursing House, 129 and 131 Mildmay Road, N. See also Appendix.	Applicants pay £10 for 1 year's training. Salary expected for nurses sent out not less than £20 a year.
Oxford Street, W...	Association for Promoting Trained Nursing in Workhouse Infirmaries. 44 Berners Street.	
Paddington, W.....	British Nursing Association and Training School for Protestant Nurses. 3A Cambridge Place.	Payment for nurses' services—ordinary, 21s. a week; infectious and mental, 31s. 6d., after 3 months, 42s. Candidates as nurses should apply to the Lady Superintendent, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road. Ordinary nurses are paid wages from the beginning. Lady nurses require 12 months' training for a certificate, and pay £15 on entrance, and £15 at end of 6 months, and must continue in employment 2 years, paying £5 a year to the Association.
Paddington W.....	St Mary Magdalene's Home for Trained Nurses. 3 Delamere Crescent, Upper Westbourne Terrace.	O, 21s. a week. F, 2 guineas a week for the first 3 weeks. L, £3. 6s. A few cases may be taken at reduced rates. As to these apply to Miss Hilliard.
Strand, W.C.....	London Bible and Domestic Female Mission. 2 Adelphi Terrace.	Trains nurses at hospitals, and sends them out gratis to the poor. All applications to the Hon. Secretary.

Town and county.	Name of Institution and exact address.	Terms for training and sending out, and classes of nurses. See page 94 for explanation of letters in thick type.
LONDON— Strand, W.C.	St John's House and Sisterhood. 7 and 8 Norfolk St.	Trains and employs nurses for hospitals, the poor, and private families. To the poor, free as far as possible; to those able to pay, 1 to 2 guineas a week. Candidates as nurses engage for three years. Apply to the Lady Superior.
Westbourne, W.....	London Diocesan Deaconesses Instit. 12 Tavistock Pl., Westbourne Park.	For Nursing Home <i>see</i> CONVALESCENT, Westgate-on-Sea and Redhill. Trains nurses for the sick poor.
Westminster, S.W.	Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses. 8 Broad Sanctuary.	Charge for nurses—O, 30s. a week. F M, 42s. For training (free, one year's course), apply to the Matron, Westminster Hospital. After training, nurse must serve 2 years under the committee.
" "	Zemana and Medical Mission Home and Training School for Ladies. 71 Vincent Sq.	Fees, £5. 5s. a term, course 2 years. Residents pay 21s. a wk. for board and lodging; partial boarders, 10s. 6d. a week.
Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.	St Thomas' Hospital. Nightingale Fund.	Trains female nurses for work in St. Thomas' and other hospitals. Probationers trained and maintained free, and receive £16 during the course (1 year). Must engage for 3 years. Limited number of gentlewomen taken to occupy subsequently superior positions as skilled attendants in hospitals, &c. They pay £30 during year of training, and engage for 2 years, or for 1 with fine of £22. A few occasional vacancies free. Apply to Mrs Ward-roper.
Whitechapel, E.	East London Nursing Association. 49 Philpot Street, Commercial Road.	Provides free nursing to the poor of the East End— <i>i.e.</i> , East of City and North of Thames.
Malling, West, Kent.	Kent Nursing Institution.	O, £1. 1s. a wk.; certificated L, £8. 8s. the month, before and after, £1. 1s. a week. F, £1. 10s. a week. TW, O, 30s. F, 38s. for first wk., then 30s. SP, 42s. L, 6 to 8 guineas.
Manchester, Lancs....	Institutn. for Trained Nurses. 62 Grosvenor St., All Saints.	Within the borough, O, 21s. F, 31s. 6d. Beyond, 42s. generally. T.
Middlesbro', Yks.....	Fever Hospital, Linthorpe.	21s. generally. Single day, 6s. TW.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, N'humb.	Trained Nurses' Institute. 5 Charlotte Square.	O, 21s. F, 31s. 6d. M (if taken), 42s. L, 5 guineas. Reduced terms to persons in straightened circumstances. TW. District nurse visits free. Trains probationers.
Northampton, N'hptn.	Northamptonshire Institutn. for Trained Nurses.	21s. generally. A few L.
Norwich, Norfolk.....	Institutn. for Trained Nurses.	O, F, 21s. Q, 52s. 6d. M, 42s. One special nurse, 31s. 6d. L, 6 guineas.
Nottingham, Notts....	Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Nursing Association. 1 Regent St.	
Oswestry, Salop.....	Cottage Hospital.	Applicants pay travelling expenses, and such weekly sum as the committee fixes.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms for training and sending out, and classes of nurses. See page 94 for explanation of letters in thick type.
Oxford, Oxon.	Institute for Trained Nurses. 37 Wellington Square.	OS , 21s. F , 42s. Q , 15s.
Plymouth, Devon	South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.	OS , 21s. F , 30s.
Portsmouth, Hants.	Nursing Institution. St Ives, Marmion Road, Southsea.	O , 12s. to 21s. S , 21s. to 31s. 6d. F , 21s. to 42s. R , 2s. 6d. Special terms for L . Wet nurses on requisition. TWQ .
Preston, Lancs.	Trained Nurses' Institute.	21s. generally. Q , 21s.
Reading, Berks.	Royal Berks Hospital.	OS , 21s. F , 31s. 6d. M , if taken, 42s. No L .
St Leonards	Trained Nurses' Institution. 17 Kenilworth Road.	O , 21s. SF and male attendants, 42s. Midwives, 6, 8, or 10 guineas for the month.
Sheffield, Yorks.	Nurses' Home.	OS , 21s. F , 25s. Q , 15s. L , 5 gs.
Southampton, Hants.	Hampshire Nurses' Institute. Park Road.	Sick poor on subscriber's letter. OS , 21s. F , 42s. Q , 21s. L , 5 guineas, or 4 guineas to subscribers. If a particular nurse is registered, 6 guineas. Midwife, 3 guineas. Midwife and L , 10 guineas. TW . Trains nurses. Admission fee 2 guineas, which is returned in instalments. Age, 20 to 35.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staff.	Nurses' Home.	OS , 21s. F , 42s.; after first wk., 21s. M , 42s. L , 6 guineas. TW .
Stratford-on-Avon, Warw.	See CONVALESCENT .	
Swansea, Glam.	Swansea and South Wales Nursing Institution.	Sick poor on subscriber's letter. 21s. generally. Single night, 3s. 6d. Q , 31s. 6d. Trains nurses. Admission fee, 30s., returnable. Wages, £14 to £30.
Torquay, Devon	Institution for Trained Nurses.	O , 21s. SF , 31s. 6d. ; after 3 wks., 21s. M (when taken), 42s.
Tottenham, Middx. ...	Deaconess' Institution.	OSF only. No charge made. Patients are expected to make a thank-offering, the amount being left to them to fix.
York.	York Institution of Nurses. 7 Bootham.	O , 21s. F , 42s.; after 2 wks., 21s. M , 30s. 6d. L , 8 guineas, and R , 1 guinea.

ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITALS. See DEFORMITIES.

PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, AND OTHER NERVOUS DISEASES.

It will be seen that with the exception of London there is practically no provision for the relief of patients suffering from paralysis, epilepsy, and similar diseases of the nervous system. It cannot, however, be questioned that this class of cases causes an enormous amount of anxiety to the friends and of suffering to the patients. In these circumstances and for these reasons, it is desirable that those who are in the habit of founding charities for the relief of sick persons should take into their earnest consideration the necessity and wisdom of instituting additional Hospitals for the reception of this class of cases. They are not exactly suitable for admission to Hospitals for Incurables, although they require special treatment and care, and for these reasons separate Institutions should be established for their reception and relief.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Andover, Hants.....	Weyhill. C. V. Helsdon.	Epileptic gentlemen received. From 2½ guineas a week.
Dingle, Lancs.	Epileptic Hospital.	Information not obtainable.
LONDON— Bloomsbury, W.C...	National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic. <i>See also Appendix.</i>	In-patients are selected by the physicians of the day from those having letters. Patients unable to obtain letters may state their cases to the Secretary. Incurable cases of epileptic mania and imbeciles, and children under 4, ineligible as in-, but may be out-patients. For out-patients the letter lasts 4 months. A pension fund exists for incurables. "In Memoriam" wing for reduced ladies, 12s. a week.
Clapham, S.W.....	British Home for Incurables. 380 Clapham Road.	Pensions for the epileptic. <i>See INCURABLES.</i>
Finchley, N.	The Elms. East End.	Convalescent Branch of Bloomsbury Hospital. <i>See CONVALESCENT.</i>
Holloway, N.....	Kingsdown Orphanage. 3 Manor Road and Tremlett Grove.	<i>See DEFORMITIES.</i>
Regent's Pk., N.W.	Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis. Portland Ter.	Free by letter, available for in-patients 6 weeks, out-patients, 3 months; or by a small weekly payment, if a letter cannot be obtained.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON—		
Shooter's Hill.	"Crole Wyndham" Memorial Home. Shrewsbury Lane.	<i>See CONVALESCENT.</i>
Soho Square, No. 32, W.	National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis.	Free by letter. An in-patient must have a governor's letter. For an out-patient a subscriber's will suffice. Free to necessitous poor without letter.
Welbeck St., No. 78, W.	West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy.	Free. No letter required. Those who are able are expected to pay 1s. a wk. In-patients may have treatment as out-patients until they can be admitted.
Malvern, Worc.....	Wyche Side. The Wyche.	A few patients from special nervous disorders are taken. For particulars apply to Dr. Grindrod.

PAY HOSPITALS.

See also under GENTLEWOMEN, and WOMEN, DISEASES OF.

Until the year 1877 the system of Pay Hospitals was practically unknown in England. In that year the *Standard* printed a scheme drawn up by the author of this book, which met with general assent, was approved by a public meeting at the Mansion House, and led to the establishment of the Home Hospitals' Association for Paying Patients.

The Home Hospitals' Association was founded to provide Home Hospitals for the treatment and cure of diseases, in the same manner as in Hospitals, by skilled nursing, rest, and regulated diet, under proper sanitary and hygienic conditions, combined with the comforts of a home. The Home Hospital is also intended for the benefit of all classes when attacked by illness, who can afford to pay at various rates for such advantages. The aim of the Association is further to combine Home Hospitals in town with Convalescent Hotels, and homes at the sea-side and other localities where the cure of convalescents may be completed. It has been regarded as essential to the success of the Association, that all the Institutions under its management shall be from the first entirely self-supporting. The first English Pay or Home Hospital, which was named Fitzroy House, was formally opened by the Bishop of Winchester, on the 1st July 1880. This Home Hospital is situated at 16 and 17 Fitzroy Square, and an Inspector of the Local Government Board recently declared it to be probably the most sanitarily perfect institution to be met with anywhere. This experiment of the Home Hospitals' Association has attracted much public interest, and it is now an established success : for not only is the Association self-supporting, but it is anticipated that at the end of the present year it will be self-extending also. Ad-

mission to the Home Hospital is obtained by letter, addressed to the Lady Superintendent. The terms range from three guineas per week per patient in the smaller rooms, to six guineas per week per patient in the largest rooms. These payments include board, nursing by the staff of nurses, and everything except stimulants, mineral waters, and surgical dressings, which are charged for at cost price. Special nurses have to be paid for according to the nature of each case.

Every room is furnished as a bed and sitting room on the French plan, and double-bedded rooms for a patient and friend, or for a patient and special nurse, can be procured for the inclusive payment of from seven to eight guineas per week. All payments have to be made in advance, patients paying on admission the cost of seven days' maintenance. Patients who elect to stay beyond the date paid for in advance, must renew their payment on the day before that on which the previous payment expires. At least twenty-four hours' notice must be given before the removal of each patient, to enable the room to be relet. To avoid misapprehension it may be well to state that the above charges include interest on the whole of the capital invested in the Home Hospitals, and a yearly contribution to the sinking fund to replace the capital outlay. Patients of both sexes are received, but persons suffering from epilepsy, lunacy, or diseases of an infectious or contagious character, and midwifery cases, are ineligible. Incurable cases and those of long standing, which admit only of temporary alleviation, are not regarded in general as desirable subjects for admission, the chief object being to afford substantial medical and surgical relief to as large a number as possible. Before admission the patient or his friend is required to fill in a form of application, to be obtained from the Lady Superintendent. Every patient at Fitzroy House is attended by his own professional adviser, to whom the patient pays such fees as may be mutually arranged.

As already indicated, the sanitary arrangements are very good, the drainage being especially well managed and so constructed as entirely to obviate the danger of the entrance of sewer air into the hospital. The opportunities for ventilating each room are very thorough. In all other details the comfort and health of the patients, and the cheerfulness of their surroundings, have been carefully studied. No one who has visited Fitzroy House has failed to be struck with its home-like comfort and appearance. So large has been the number of applications for admission, that it could frequently be filled twice over if accommodation were available. In these circumstances it may be well to state that the original capital was subscribed by the governors and members, every contributor of fifty guineas being regarded as a governor of the Association, and being entitled to priority of admission to the Home Hospital for himself and his family when ill, with the right to nominate not more than two patients annually. A donor of twenty guineas is regarded as a member of the Association, and possesses the privilege of priority of admission for himself, and the right of nominating one patient annually.

In admitting patients to the Home Hospital, the Committee are guided by the following rules of precedence. A governor is entitled to be admitted before any other applicant, then a member, then any person belonging to the family of a governor, then the nominee of a governor or member, and last of all, any other persons whom the Committee may think fit. The Committee are, however, empowered by the Articles of Association to depart from the above order in urgent cases, and either to advance or postpone applicants, or to adopt any other order they may consider desirable. At the annual meeting, which was held at the end of May 1883, it was stated that when one hundred more governorships, and one hundred memberships had been taken up, no further

capital was likely to be required, so that the right of securing priority of admission to the Home Hospital will soon become very difficult to obtain.

In consequence of the interest excited by the meetings and discussions which arose out of the foundation of the Home Hospitals' Association, several other Institutions of a somewhat similar character have been established, and many of the large Hospitals are seriously considering the possibility of devoting a certain number of their beds to paying patients. In the year 1879 the authorities of St Thomas's Hospital offered the Home Hospitals' Association one of their blocks of buildings, providing the Association would consent to convert it into a Pay Hospital for the reception of this class of cases. After due consideration the Home Hospitals' Association decided it would be undesirable for them to accept this offer, and in consequence the governors of St Thomas's Hospital placed themselves in communication with the Charity Commissioners, and ultimately opened a wing, now known at St. Thomas's Home, as a Pay Hospital. The wing provides accommodation for about sixty patients, and consists of two large wards, the beds in which are separated from each other by curtains, and of three or four small wards. The charges are eight shillings per day for patients in a large ward, with extra charges for nursing, &c., in severe cases, and from four guineas per week upwards—with extras—in a small ward. These charges include all necessaries and the attendance of the resident medical officer; but where a patient desires to place himself under the treatment of a physician or surgeon, he is at liberty to do so on condition that he pays him such fees as may be mutually agreed between them. This experiment, which has been attended with the happiest results, seems likely to lead to the general adoption of the pay system by the authorities of the principal Hospitals throughout the country.

Another institution which deserves special mention is the Bolingbroke House Pay Hospital, founded in 1880 as a home in sickness for those who need the advantages of Hospital treatment and nursing, and who are able to pay wholly or partially for the same. Patients are received upon paying a reasonable proportion of their actual weekly cost if they are not in a position to pay the whole amount, which averages two guineas weekly. Incurables, and cases of infection, insanity, or fits, are inadmissible. To Canon Erskine Clarke belongs the credit of establishing this Institution, which has been attended with the greatest success, as it has greatly benefited the middle classes of clerks, skilled artizans, and other workers in the Battersea district, who have used it in increasing numbers each year. The promoters were anxious not to exclude any one who could pay even a fair proportion of the cost, and it was therefore decided to invite each applicant to fix his or her own rate of payment, the surety being required to affirm it to be fairly proportionate to the applicant's means. In the second year's working (1882) the percentage of self-support had risen by more than 6 per cent., viz., to 73·5 per cent., and the average weekly payment had been £1. 10s. 1d., against a weekly cost of each patient of £2. 0s. 11d. The Institution contains twenty-eight beds, and application for admission should be made upon the proper form, to be obtained by writing to the Honorary Secretary, or by personal or written application to Bolingbroke House, Wandsworth Common, S.W. The particulars required on the form are—first, the name, occupation, and address of the patient, with the amount of the weekly sum able to be paid by the patient or friends; secondly, a medical certificate as to the nature of the illness; thirdly, a guarantee by some responsible person.

The Home Hospital and Nursing Institution, Hampstead, N.W., established in 1881, is intended to provide as far as

possible for sick persons who are able to pay wholly or partially for their support. The accommodation is divided into three classes, and the rates per week are fixed as follows :—

Class A,	10s. to 12s. per week.
Class B,	21s. to 25s. „
Class C,	2 to 5 guineas „

No patient suffering from infectious disease, insanity, or epileptic fits is admitted, and no patient is retained longer than six weeks without a special certificate from the medical staff. The above charges include medical attendance. A form of application can be obtained on writing to the Secretary.

Many years ago an establishment for gentlewomen during temporary illness was set up at 90 Harley Street, and probably no Institution has conferred greater benefits upon the professional classes of the kingdom than this. Patients are admitted on payment of from seventeen shillings and sixpence to thirty-one shillings and sixpence a week, inclusive of medical attendance and every requisite, according to the number of patients in a room. This Institution, though receiving payments, is not founded upon the self-supporting system, and it is therefore in need of pecuniary aid from those who have the means to support such Institutions. There is probably no establishment more worthy of the support of the benevolent, and it is therefore strongly commended to the support of every one who is interested in relieving the sufferings of gentlewomen of moderate means, who have been attacked by serious illness or disease, or who may be suffering from an accident.

Several of the Special Hospitals admit paying patients, and particulars of such Institutions will be found under their respective heads. In the list following this notice will be

found the names of certain Institutions printed in *italics*. It must be understood that these are private establishments, not under the management of a committee or board of directors, but conducted by private individuals, who own them, and who conduct them on the same principle as that adopted by hotel-keepers and others.

At many of the Convalescent Homes special accommodation at increased rates of payment exists for those who can afford to pay the same.

Place.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON—		
Belsize Park, N.W.	<i>South Hampstead Private Hospital, Erskine Lodge, Primrose Hill Road.</i>	Apply to the Lady Superintendent.
Fitzroy Square, W.	Home Hospitals Association. Fitzroy House. <i>See also Appendix.</i>	£3. 3s. to £8. 6s. a week. Patients are attended by their own medical men. Acute cases pay 14 days, chronic, 1 month, in advance. Epileptics, lunatics, incurables, and infectious cases inadmissible.
Gower St., No. 127, W.C.	All Saints' Institution.	For ladies of limited means. 31s. 6d. to £3 3s. a week. Average, £2. 2s. Dispensed with in special cases. Apply to the lady in charge.
Hampstead, N.W....	Home Hospital and Nursing Institute. South Hill Park. <i>See also Appendix.</i>	Class A. 10s. to 15s. a week: Class B. 21s. to 25s.; Class C. 2 to 3 guineas.
Hampstead, South.	Invali Home. 7 Alexandra Road.	Ward patients, 15s. a week; private, 2 guineas to 5½ guineas a week; permanent do. £100 to £150 a year.
Harley St., No. 90, W.	Establishment for Gentlewomen during temporary illness.	17s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. a week inclusive, according to number in room. Apply to the Lady Superintendent.
Kilburn, N.W.	St Peter's Home. Mortimer Road.	<i>See CONVALESCENT.</i>
New Bond St., No. 62.	<i>Home Hospital for the Well-to-do.</i>	4 to 12 guineas a week.
St John's Wood, N.W.	St Helena Home and Nursing Institution. 1 Grove End Road, N.W. <i>See also Appendix.</i>	£3, 5s. to £12, 12s. per week. Patients are attended by their own doctor. Nurses are also supplied.
Wandsworth Common.	Bolingbroke House. <i>See also Appendix.</i>	Payment of £2. 2s. a week, or less, according to circumstances. Guarantee required. Incurables and cases of infection, insanity, or fits inadmissible.
Westminster Bridge, S.E.	St Thomas' Hospital. St. Thomas' Home. <i>See also Appendix.</i>	8s. a day. Poor paying patients are admitted to the general wards at 3s. a day.

RHEUMATISM. *See* **HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS.**

SICKNESS AT HOME.

(GENERAL AND PROVIDENT DISPENSARIES.)

Under this heading will be found a list of all those Institutions which provide medical attendance and medicine to patients when confined to their own homes by illness or accident. Free and Provident Dispensaries constitute the large majority of such institutions. The so-called Free Dispensaries are of two classes—those which provide, as in the case of Birmingham, medical attendance by means of paid resident medical officers; and those, as in the case of Exeter, where the medical staff are honorary officers in practice in the town where the particular Institution is situated. In both instances patients must obtain the recommendation of a governor, every governor receiving five or six tickets for each guinea subscribed. The rules provide, in both instances, that every governor recommending a person as a patient shall satisfy himself that the person is a proper object for charitable relief. In practice, however, especially in the cases where the medical officers are paid (owing no doubt to the fact that they hope some day to practise in the district where the Dispensary is situated), these so-called General Dispensaries are greatly abused. The existing abuse is often increased by a rule which allows a governor to purchase additional tickets on the payment of three shillings and sixpence each. An unscrupulous person—and the writer has known many instances of this—subscribes half a guinea to such a charity, and then purchases as many tickets as he may require for himself and his friends, for the benefit of such members of their family as may fall ill from time to time throughout the year. To obviate such an abuse the rules of some Dispensaries, of which Exeter is an example,

provide that no artizan, mechanic, or labourer who shall be in receipt of eighteen shillings weekly or upwards, and no person receiving parochial relief, or the wife or children of any such person, shall be proper objects to be relieved by these charities; but as peculiar cases may arise, it is competent for a governor to recommend such cases, which are brought before the next Weekly Committee for approval or rejection.

At all the Dispensaries it is usual for urgent cases to be admitted to relief on application to the physician or surgeon of the day at his residence, or at the Institution, within certain specified hours; and in the case of accidents patients are usually admitted, without recommendation, by order of any one of the medical officers. It is usual to limit the tickets to six weeks, at the end of which time a patient is discharged unless a further recommendation is procured. All patients are discharged from time to time at the discretion of the medical officers. Patients who absent themselves without permission from the medical officer in attendance for a period of one week or longer are discharged.

Some of these Dispensaries provide surgical appliances, and in such cases tickets of recommendation may be used for the supply of the instruments required, providing the value of the tickets presented covers the cost of the appliances required. Patients are usually expected to pay one penny for each small bottle or gallipot, and twopence for larger ones; but the money is, as a rule, returned to the patients if the bottles or gallipots are brought back clean to the Institution. It is customary to strictly enforce a rule which provides that tickets must be delivered before half-past nine in the morning, to ensure a visit from the doctor on the day of application.

In connection with many of these Institutions are relief funds, for meeting the cases of extreme wretchedness which

often attend the disorders to which the poor are particularly exposed. Such funds are of great value, since pure air and good food are in many cases more necessary than medicines, and the funds enable the medical officers to secure a supply of suitable food and other necessities that they think desirable for the recovery of the patients.

The Provident Dispensary differs from the General Dispensary in its being founded with the object of enabling the artizan class to secure medical attendance for themselves and families when sick, by making small weekly payments throughout the year. In other words, the scheme of the Provident Dispensary is, as its name implies, to enable the more thrifty members of the working classes to maintain their independence, and not to be forced in a day of sickness to receive alms by resorting to a charitable Institution. Members usually consist of the industrious classes, whether male or female, and their children, not receiving parish relief, and all other persons who are unable to pay for medical advice in the usual way. In some places, as at Battersea, there are two classes of members, Class "A" being restricted to persons earning on an average not more than thirty shillings per week; and Class "B" to persons earning on an average more than thirty shillings but not more than fifty shillings per week. Class "A" subscribe one penny per week for each person above fourteen years of age, and one halfpenny per week for each child under that age, but no greater sum than fourpence per week is required from any family, providing they reside together under the same roof. Class "B" pay twopence per week for each person above, and one penny per week for each child under fourteen years of age, and no greater sum than eightpence per week is received from any single family. Of course the amounts per week paid by the members vary according to the district in which the Dispensary is situated; thus it

is usual for members in an agricultural district to pay less than those who reside in a manufacturing town. At Northampton every member above fourteen years of age pays one penny per week, and under that age one halfpenny per week, but twopence a week is considered sufficient for a man, his wife, and all their children under fourteen years of age. This is the lowest scale received anywhere, and it is not unusual to have a maximum charge of twopence per week for each person above fourteen years of age, and sixpence a week for a man and his wife and all children under fourteen years of age. Domestic servants pay from five to ten shillings a year, such payments being customarily made half-yearly; but a man-servant being married and having a family is commonly not considered as a domestic servant, though he is admissible with his wife and children as an ordinary member, providing their united earnings do not exceed a stipulated amount. In the majority of instances members select their medical attendants on joining the Dispensary, but they have the option of changing him when making the annual payments. It is usual to divide from two-thirds to the whole amount paid by members amongst the medical officers, after deducting payment for drugs and other Dispensary expenses.

Provident Dispensaries also undertake attendance upon midwifery cases upon payment of from ten shillings to fifteen shillings by members, and a further sum of ten shillings and sixpence or six shillings, making together a fee of one guinea, from honorary subscribers' contributions. In the majority of these Dispensaries vaccination is undertaken on payment of a small fee, but in a few instances, *i.e.*, Burton-on-Trent, Forest Hill, Manchester and Salford, Northampton, Plymouth, Wandsworth and Warwick, no fee is charged for the vaccination of members, their wives or families. Attendance upon members is either given at the Dispensary during certain hours, or at the surgeries of the various medical officers and at the

members' homes, the latter being the more general practice on account of the great saving in the working expenses. Medicines are included in the fees paid by members of Provident Dispensaries.

In addition to General and Provident Dispensaries there is a further class of Institutions denominated—Amalgamated Friendly Societies Medical Associations, which resemble Provident Dispensaries in some particulars, but are distinct from them and from General Dispensaries in the fact that they have been established and are under the sole management of working men.

At these Institutions the medical staff consists of paid resident medical officers, but so far the success attending them has not been exceptionally or wholly satisfactory, on account of the difficulty experienced in securing the services of first-class medical attendants, because members of the medical profession do not like to place themselves under the control of a committee of management composed exclusively of artisans. Such Institutions are very deserving of encouragement, and no doubt the objections attending the present system of management might easily be removed by the addition of a few independent members, who should be drawn from the honorary governors where there are such.

Town and county.	Name of Institution.	Town and county.	Name of Institution.
Abergavenny, Mon.	Dispensary.	Ardwick, Lancs...	<i>See</i> Manchester.
Abingdon, Berks.	Christ's Hospital Dispensary.	Bakewell, Derby.	Dispensary and Lying-In Institution.
Accrington and District, Lancs.	Dispensary.	Bambro' Castle, North'berland.	Dispensary. (Lord Crewe's Charity.)
Acton, Middx.....	<i>See</i> London, W.	Banbury, Oxon.	Provident Dispensary.
Adderbury, Oxon.	Dispensary.	Bangor, Carn. ...	Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary and Dispensary.
Allerton, Lancs...	<i>See</i> Wavertree.	Barnard Castle, Dur.	Dispensary.
Altrincham, Ches.	Provident Dispensary and Hospital.	Barnsbury, Midd.	<i>See</i> London, N.
Alvechurch, Worc.	Provident Dispensary.	Barnsley, Yorks.	Beckett Hospital and Dispensary.
Ancoats, Lancs....	<i>See</i> Manchester.	Barnstaple, Dev.	Barnstaple and N. Devon Dispensary.
Anerley, Surrey.	" London, S.E.		
Angell Town, "	" " S.W.		
Anglesey	" Bangor.		

Town and county.	Name of Institution.	Town and county.	Name of Institution.
Bath, Som.	Eastern Dispensary.	Carlisle, Cumb.	Dispensary.
" "	Southern " "	Carnarvonshire.	See Bangor.
" "	Western " "	Catford	See London, S.E.
Battersea, Surrey.	See London, S.W.	Charlton	" "
Bedford, Beds....	Provident Dispensary.	Charlwood, Sur.	Cottage Hospital and Dispensary.
Belgrave, Middx.	See London, S.W.	Chelmsford, Ess.	Infirmary and Dispensary.
Belvedere, Kent.	Dispensary.	Chelsea, Middx.	See London.
" "	See also Erith.	Cheltenham, Glo.	General Hospital and Dispensary.
Berwick, N'humb.	Dispensary and Infirmary.	Chesterfield,	Chesterfield and N. Derbyshire Hospital and Dispensary.
Bethnal Green ...	See London, E.	Derby.	" "
Beverley, Yorks.	Dispy. & Cottage Hospital.	Chichester, Sussex.	West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester General Infirmary and Dispensary.
Bexley, Kent.....	Dispensary.	Child's Hill	See London, N.W.
Birkenhead, Ches.	St Paul's Road Dispensary.	Childwall, Lancs.	See Wavertree.
" "	West Cheshire Provident Dispensary.	Chiswick	See London, S.W.
" "	General Dispensary.	Chorley, Lancs.	Dispensary.
Birmingham, Warwick.	See London, S.E.	Chorlton, " "	See Manchester.
Blackheath, Kent	" " W.C.	Clapham, Surrey.	See London, S.W.
Bloomsbury, Middx.	" " W.C.	Clare Market, Midd.	" " W.C.
Bodmin, Corn. ...	East Cornwall Hospital and Dispensary.	Clevedon, Twickenham, and Walton, Som.	Dispensary.
Bolton, Lancs. ...	Infirmary and Dispensary.	Clifton, Glouc. ...	" "
Boston, Lincs. ...	Provident Dispensary.	Cookley & Woolverley, Worc.	" "
Bournemouth, Hants.	General Dispensary and Cottage Hospital.	Cornwall, East.	See Bodmin.
Bradford, Yorks.	Infirmary and Dispensary.	Coventry, Warw.	Provident Dispensary.
Brenchley, Kent	Provident Dispensary.	Cowes, West, I. of Wight.	Provident Dispensary.
Brentford, Middx.	Dispensary.	Crayford, Kent.	See Erith.
Bridgnorth, Salop	Infirmary and Dispensary.	Crickhowell, Breck.	Dispensary.
Bridlington, Yorks.	Lloyd's Cottage Hospital and Dispensary.	Cripplegate, Mdx (roydon, Surrey.	See London, E.C.
Bridport, Dorset	Dispensary and Cottage Hospital.	Darlington, Dur..	Dispensary, High Street.
Brighton, Sussex	Brighton, Hove, & Preston Provident Dispensary.	Dawlish, Devon..	Hospital and Dispensary.
Bristol, Glouc. ...	Dispensary. Castle Green.	" " "	See also Teignmouth.
Brixton, Surrey	See London, S.W.	Deal and Walmer, Kent.	Provident Dispensary, Wellington Road, Deal.
Bromley, Kent...	General & Provident Dispensary and Lying-In Charity.	Denby.....	Dispensary.
Brompton, Middx.	See London, S.W.	Deptford.....	See London, S.E.
Buckhurst Hill, Essex.	Medical Provident Society.	Derby, Derby....	Provident Dispensary.
Buckland Newton Dist., Dorset	Provident Dispensary.	Derbyshire, Nth.	See Chesterfield.
Bungay, Suffolk	Public Dispensary.	Devizes, Wilts....	North Wilts Dispensary.
Burton-on-Trent, Staff.	Provident Dispensary.	" " "	Cottage Hospl. & Dispensary.
Bury, Lancs.....	General Dispensary.	Devon, North....	See Barnstaple.
Caillington, Corn.	Dispensary.	Devonport, Devon	Provident Dispensary connected with Royal Albert Hospital.
Camberwell, Sur.	See London, S.E.	Doncaster, Yorks.	General Infirmary and Dispensary.
Camborne, Dorset	Dispensary.	Dorchester, Dorset	Dispensary.
Camden Town, Middx.	See London, N.W.	Douglas.....	Isle of Man General Hospital and Dispensary.
Canford, Great, Dorset.	Dispensary.	Dover, Kent.....	Hospital and Dispensary.
Canterbury, Kent.	Dispensary.	Downton, Wilts..	Provident Dispensary.
Cardiff Glam. ...	Cardiff, Glamorganshire, and Monmouth Infirmary and Dispensary.		

Town and county.	Name of Institution.	Town and county.	Name of Institution.
Dudley, Worc.....	Dispensary.	Hulme	<i>See</i> Manchester.
Dulwich	<i>See</i> London.	Hythe, Kent.....	Dispensary.
Ealing	" " W.	Ironbridge, Salop.	" "
Eastbourne, Suss.	Provident Dispensary.	Islington, Middx.	<i>See</i> London, N.
Edmonton.....	<i>See</i> Tottenham.	Jersey	Dispensary and Infirmary.
Egham, Surrey...	Dispensary.	Kensal Town,	<i>See</i> London, W.
Egremont, Chesb.	Walasey Dispensary.	Middx.	" "
Ely, Camb	Dispensary.	Kensington,	" " N.W.
Erdington, Warw.	" "	Kentish Town, "	" "
Erith, Kent.....	Erith, Crayford, and Belvedere Cottage Hospital and Provident Dispensary.	Kilburn,	Provident Dispensary.
	<i>See</i> London, E.	Kingsdown.....	" "
	Dispensary.	Kingston-on-	" "
Essex, South.....	" "	Thames, Surrey.	" "
Exeter, Devon....	Dispensary.	" "	Public Dispensary.
Exmouth,	" "	Knaresborough,	Dispensary.
Eyton	<i>See</i> Wrockwardine.	Yorks.	" "
Falmouth, Corn.	Public Dispensary and Humane Society.	Ladywell, Kent.	<i>See</i> London, S.E.
Finsbury	<i>See</i> London, E.C.	Lambeth, S. Sur.	" " S.W.
Folkestone, Kent	Dispensary and Infirmary.	Lancaster, Lancs.	Infirmary and Dispensary.
	<i>See</i> London, S.E.	Lanncoston, Corn.	Lanncoston Infirmary and Rowe Dispensary.
Forest Hill.....	<i>See</i> London, S.E.	Leamington,	Provident Dispensary.
Flintshire.....	<i>See</i> Holywell.	Warwick.	" "
Freemantle,	Dispensary.	Ledbury, Herfd.	Dispensary.
Hants.	" "	Leeds, Yorks.....	Public Dispensary.
French	<i>See</i> London, W.C.	Leicester, Leics.	Provident Dispensary.
Frenchay, Glouc.	General Dispensary.	Leighton, Buz-	" "
Frome, Som.....	St. John's Dispensary.	zard, Beds.	" "
Gainsborough,	Dispensary	Leominster, Her-	Dispensary.
Lincs.	" "	ford.	" "
Gateshead, Dur.	<i>See</i> London, S.E.	Lewes, Sussex.	Dispensary and Infirmary.
Gipsy Hill.....	" Cardiff.	Lewisham, Kent.	<i>See</i> London, S.E.
Glamorganshire.	Provident Dispensary.	Leyburn, Yorks.	Dispensary.
Gloucester	" "	Lichfield, Staff.	Provident Dispensary.
Grantham, Lincs.	Gravesend and Milton Dispensary and Infirmary.	Lincoln, Lincs...	General Dispensary.
Gravesend, Kent.	Royal Kent Dispensary.	Litchurch, Derby	" "
	General Dispensary.	Liverpool, Lancs.	North Dispensary. 56
Greenwich,	<i>See</i> London, N.W.	" "	Vauxhall Road.
Grinstead, E. Sus.	" " E.	" "	South Dispensary. 1 Upper
Hampstead	" Chichester.	" "	Parliament Street.
Ham, West.....	Hartlepool Hospital and Dispensary.	" "	East Dispensary. 160
Hants, East	Dispensary.	" "	Richmond Row.
Hartlepool, Dnr.	<i>See</i> London, N.W.	" "	Ladies' Charity and Lying-in Institution.
	Dispensary.	" "	Seamen's Dispensary for Venereal Diseases. <i>See</i> Lock.
Hastings, Sussex.	<i>See</i> London, N.W.	LONDON and	" "
Haverstock Hill.	Public Dispensary.	Metropolis, N.	Provident Dispensary. 1
Helston, Corn. ...	<i>See</i> London, N.W.	Barnsbury	Richmond Road.
Hendon	" S.W.	Holloway and	Dispensary. 484 Liver-
Herne Hill.....	Dispensary.	N. Islington.	pool Road and Palmer
Hereford	" "	" "	Place.
Hexham, North-	<i>See</i> London, N.W.	Hornsey	Dispensary.
umberland.	<i>See</i> London, N.	Islington	" 303 Upper St.
Highgate.....	Flintshire Dispensary.	Islington and N.	Provident Dispensary. 58
Holloway	Provident Dispensary.	London.	Liverpool Road and 48
Holywell, Flints.	Public Dispensary.	" "	Durham Road.
Honiton, Devon.	<i>See</i> London, N.	Stamford Hill..	St. Ann's Dispensary. St.
Horncastle, Lincs.	" Brighton.		Ann's Road.
Hornsey, M'ddx.	Hull and Sculcoates Dis-		
Hove, Sussex.....	pensary.		
Hull, Yorks.			

Town and county.	Name and address of Institution.	Town and county.	Name and address of Institution.
LONDON and Metropolis, N.		LONDON and Metropolis, W.	
Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, Clapton, W. Hackney, Kingsland and Dalston.	Dispensary. Stoke Newington and Clapton.	Soho.....	Westminster General Dispensary. Gerrard St. Provident Dispy. 29 Westbourne Park Crescent.
N.W.		S.W.	
Camden and Kentish Tns... Child's Hill..... Hampstead..... Haverstock Hl.	Provident Dispensary. 263 Great College Street. Provident Dispensary. " New End. Provident Dispensary. 132 Malden Road.	Battersea.....	Provident Dispensary. 175 High Street.
Hendon..... Highgate..... Kilburn.....	Dispensary. " Provident Dispensary. Kilburn Park Road.	Brixton, Streatham Hill, Herne Hill,ulse Hill, and Angell Town.	Dispensary. Water Lane, Brixton.
Kilburn, Malda Vale, and St John's Wood.	Dispensary. 13 Kilburn Park Road.	Brompton.....	Provident Dispensary. 3 Queen Street.
Lisson Grove... Marylebone Rd. Portland Town. St John's Wood.	Provident Dispensary. Western General Dispy. Free Dispy. Henry Street. St John's Wood and Portland Town Provident Dispensary. 1 Hens- tridge Villas.	"	Homeopathic Dispensary. 67 Fulham Road.
St Pancras	Central Pancras Provident Dispensary. 120 Sey- mour Street.	Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave.	Dispensary. 41 Sloane Sq.
"	St Pancras and Northern Dispy. 126 Euston Rd.	Chiswick and Turnham Green	Dispensary.
W.		Clapham	General and Provident Dispy. 42 Manor Street.
Acton.....	Dispensary.	Lambeth, So. Stockwell, and No. Brixton.	Dispensary. Wilkinson St., Albert Square, Clapham Road.
Ealing.....	Provident Dispensary.	Pimlico.....	Provident Medical Institution and Free Dispensary. 20 Pimlico Road.
Foley St., No. 33 Golden Square.	Portland Dispensary.	"	Royal Pimlico Dispy. 104 Buckingham Palace Rd.
Grosvenor Sq...	St George and St James Dispensary. 60 King St. St George (Hanover Sq.) Provident Dispensary. 59 Mount Street.	"	St. Paul and St. Barnabas Provident Dispensary. Ebury Street.
Kensington.....	London Self - Supporting Dispy. 47 Church St.	Wandsworth....	Provident Dispensary. 23 North Street.
"	Dispensary. 49 Church St.	Westminster ...	Western Dispy., Rochester Row. Partly Provident, partly Free.
Kensington, No., and Kensal Tn.	Dispensary. 43 Golborn Road.	S.E.	
Marylebone.....	Self-Supporting Provident Dispensary. 13 Upper Marylebone Street.	Anerley.....	Dispy. & Lying-In Charity. Dispy., 186 Blackfriars Rd.
"	St. Marylebone General Dispensary. 77 Welbeck Street.	Blackfriars.....	Blackheath.....
Notting Hill and Shepherd's Bush.	Provident Dispensary. 43 Portland Road.	Montpeller Vale Branch of the Royal Kent Dispy.	
Paddington.....	Provident Dispensary. 104 Starr St., Edgware Rd.	Borough.....	Surrey Dispensary. Great Dover Street.
Soho.....	St James and St Anne's. 78 Dean Street.	Camberwell Grn Charlton.....	Provident Dispensary. Brch. of Royal Kent Dispy.
		Deptford and New Cross.	Dispy., 472 New Cross Rd
		Dulwich.....	Provident Dispensary.
		Forest Hill.....	"
		Greenwich	Royal Kent Dispensary.
		Ladywell.....	Lewisham, Ladywell, and Catford Provident Dispy., opposite Ladywell Statu.
		Norwood, Lower	Gipsy Hill and Upper Norwood Dispensary. Gipsy Road, Lower Norwood.

Town and county.	Name and address of Institution.	Town and county.	Name and address of Institution.
LONDON and Metropolis, S.E.		Louth, Linc.	Dispensary and Hospital.
Penge	General Dispensary and Lying-In Charity.	Maida Vale, Midd.	See London, N.W.
"	Provident Dispensary.	Malton, Yorks. ...	Dispensary.
St George's Cro.	Royal South London Dispy.	Malvern, Great.	Dispensary.
Waterloo.....	South London Institute for Medical Aid, 300 Waterloo Road.	Worce.	Dispensary.
Woolwich	Hare St. Branch of Royal Kent Dispensary.	Malvern Wells, Worc.	Dispensary.
E		Manchester, Lanc.	Royal Infirmary and Dispy.
Bethnal Green..	Queen Adelaide's Dispensary. Pollard Row.	" "	Ardwick and Ancoats Hospital and Dispensary.
"	East London Provt. Assocn. 203 Bethnal Green Road and 495 Commercial Rd.	" "	Chorlton, Rusholme, and Moss Side Dispensary.
London Docks..	Seamen's Dispy. Well St. Dispy.	" "	Hulme Dispensary.
Plaistow.....	Association for Medical and Surgical Attendance.	Market Harboro', Leics.	Manchester and Salford Provident Dispensary.
Poplar.....	Medical Miss. 224 High St.	Market Rasen, Lincs.	Dispensary.
Shadwell.....	London Dispy. 21 Church Street.	Marylebone, Mid.	Cottage Hospital and Dispensary.
Spitalfields	Tower Hamlets Dispensary. White Horse Street.	Milton, Kent.....	See London, N.W.
Stepney.....	West Ham, Stratford, and South Essex Dispensary.	Minchinhampton, Glouce.	See Gravesend.
Stratford.....	Stratford le Bow Provident Dispensary.	Monkwearmouth and Southwick, Dur.	Dispensary.
"	Eastern Dispy., Leman St.	Monmouth, Mon.	General Hospital and Dispensary.
Whitechapel....	City Provident Dispy.	Monmouthshire.	See Cardiff.
E.C.		Morpeth, N'humb.	Dispensary.
Aldersgate St., 164.	Royal General Dispy.	Moss Side, Lanc.	See Manchester.
Bartholomew Close.	Metropolitan Dispensary. 9 Fore Street.	Newark, Notts...	Hospital and Dispensary.
Cripplegate.....	City of London and East London Dispensary. 35 Wilson Street.	Newbury, Berks.	Provident Dispensary.
Finsbury.....	Finsbury Dispy. Brewer St., Goswell Road.	Newcastle-on-Tyne, N'humb.	Dispensary.
"	Western City Dispensary. Chemist, Mr Hancock.	Newport, Mon....	Infirmary and Dispensary.
Fleet St., 128 ...	Farrington General Dispy. and Lying-In Charity. 17 Bartlett's Buildings.	Newsham, Lancs.	Dispensary.
Holborn	Medical Aid Socy. (Provident, for Gentlewomen), 2 East India Avenue.	Newton, Devon...	Cottage Hospital and Dispensary.
Leadenhall St...	City Dispensary.	"	See also Teignmouth.
Watling St., 46	Dispy. 22 Bloomsbury St.	Northampton, N'hpton.	Royal Victoria Provident Dispensary.
W.C.	Public Dispy. 59 Stanhope Street.	Northwich, Ches.	Provident Dispensary.
Bloomsbury	Metropolitan Provident Medical Association. 24 Bedford Street.	Norwich, N'fk. ...	Free and Provident Dispy.
Claremarket....	London Medical Mission.	Norwood	See London, S.E.
Covent Garden	Infirmary and Dispensary.	Nottingham, Notts	Provident Dispensary.
Endell St. 47....		" "	Friendly Society's Medical Institution.
Loughboro', Leics.		Notting Hill, Mid.	See London, W.
		Ormskirk, Lancs.	Dispensary.
		Oswestry, Salop.	Dispensary.
		Ottery St Mary, Devon.	Provident Dispensary.
		Oxford, Oxon. ...	Medical Dispensary and Lying-In Charity.
		Paddington, Midd.	See London, W.
		Pancras, St. ...	" " N.W.
		Pembroke, Pemb.	Dispensary and Infirmary.
		Pendleton, Lancs.	See Salford.
		Penge, Surrey ...	" London, S.E.

Town and county.	Name of Institution.	Town and county.	Name of Institution.
Penzance, Corn.	West Cornwall Infirmary and Dispensary.	Southport, Lancs.	Infirmary and Local Disp. <i>See</i> Monkwearmouth.
Peterboro', N'hpton.	Infirmary and Dispensary.	Southwold, Suff.	Dispensary.
Pimlico, Middx.	<i>See</i> London, S.W.	Spalding, Linco.	Infirmary and Dispensary.
Plaistow.....	" E.	Spitalfields, Midd.	<i>See</i> London, E.
Plymouth, Devon.	Public Dispensary.	Stamford Hill, "	" " N.
"	Provident Dispensary.	Stepney, "	" " E.
Pontefract, Yorks.	General Dispensary.	Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.	Dispensary.
Portsmouth, Som.	District Provident Society.	Stony Stratford, Bucks.	Provident Dispensary.
Portland, Dorset.	<i>See</i> Canford, Great.	Stourbridge, Worc.	Dispensary.
Portland Town, Middx.	" London, N.W.	Stratford, Essex.	<i>See</i> London, E.
Preston, Lancs...	Amalgamated Friendly Society's Provident Disp.	Streatham, Surr.	" County Club Provident Dispensary.
" Sussex.	<i>See</i> Brighton.	Suffolk.....	Dispy. <i>See</i> London, S.E.
Ramsgate, Kent.	Ramsgate and St Lawrence Royal Dispensary.	Surrey.....	<i>See</i> Chichester.
Reading, Berks.	Provident Dispensary.	Swansea, Glam.	Provident Dispensary.
Retford, E., Notts.	Dispensary.	Tavistock, Devon.	Public Dispensary.
Richmond, Surr.	Richmond Dispensary.	Teignmouth, "	Teignmouth, Dawlish, and Newton Infirmary, Dispensary and Convalescent Home.
Ripon, "	Dispensary and "House of Recovery.	Tenbury, Worc.	Dispensary.
Rochdale, Lancs.	Infirmary and Dispensary.	Tetbury, Glouc.	"
Rotherham, Y'ks.	Hospital and Dispensary.	Tewkesbury "	<i>See</i> Clevedon.
Rugby, Warw.	Provident Dispensary.	Tickenham, Som.	Infirmary and Dispensary.
Rugley, Staff.	" <i>See</i> Manchester.	Tiverton, Devon.	Torbay Hospital and Provident Dispensary.
Rusholme, Lancs.	Hospital and Dispensary.	Torquay, "	Tottenham and Edmonton General Dispensary.
St Albans, Herts.	<i>See</i> London, N.W.	Tottenham, Midd.	Dispensary.
St John's Wood, Middx.	" Ramsgate.	Truro, Corn.....	<i>See</i> London, S.W.
St Lawrence, Kent	" London, W.	Tulse Hill, Surr.	Dispensary and Infirmary.
St Marylebone, Middx.	" N.W.	Tunbridge Wells, Kent.	Provident Dispensary.
St Pancras, Middx.	Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary.	Turnham Green, Midd.	<i>See</i> London, S.W.
Salford, Lancs.	Provident Dispensary.	Tynemouth, N'humb.	<i>See</i> Shields, North.
Salisbury, Wilts.	Dispensary.	Wakefield, Yorks.	General Dispensary. <i>See</i> Clayton Hospital.
Sandgate, Kent.	Dispensary and Accident Hospital.	Walker, N'humb.	Dispensary.
Scarboro', Yorks.	<i>See</i> Hull.	Wallasey, Ches...	<i>See</i> Egremont.
Sculcoates, "	Dispensary.	Walmer, Kent...	" Deal.
Seaforth, Lancs.	Brooke's Dispensary.	Walthamstow, Es.	Dispensary.
Selby, Yorks.	<i>See</i> London, E.	Walton, Som.....	<i>See</i> Clevedon.
Shadwell, Middx.	Public Hospital and Disp.	Wandsworth, Surr.	" London, S.W.
Shedfield, Yorks.	Cottage Hospital and Disp.	Warrington, Lan.	Infirmary and Dispensary.
Shenfield, Hants.	Dispensary.	Warwick, War.	Dispensary and Cottage Hospital.
Shields, North, and Tynemouth, Northumb.	Ingham Infirmary, and South Shields and Westoe Dispensary.	Waterloo, Lancs.	Dispensary.
Shields, South, and Westoe, Durham.	Dispensary.	" Surrey.	<i>See</i> London, S.E.
Shrewsbury, Salp.	<i>See</i> London, W.	Wavertree, Lanc.	Wavertree, Childwall, and Allerton Dispensary.
Soho, Middx.	Dispensary.	Wellington, Sal.	Dispensary.
Sonning, Berks.	Dispy., Provident Medical Institution, and Humane Society.	Welshpool, Mont.	<i>See</i> London, S.W. and W.
Southampton, Hants.		Westminster.....	" Shields, South.
		Westoe, Durham	

Town and county.	Name of Institution.	Town and county.	Name of Institution.
Weston - super - Mare, Som.	Hospital and Dispensary.	Wooler, N'humb.	Dispensary.
Whitby, Yorks...	Public Dispensary.	Woolton, Lancs..	"
Whitechapel, Mld.	See London, E.	Woolverley, Wor.	See Cookley.
Wigan, Lancs	Royal Albert Edward In- firm and Dispensary.	Woolwich, Kent..	" London, S.E.
Wight, Isle of	See Ryde.	Worcester, Wor...	Dispensary and Provident Medical Institution.
Wilts, North	" Devizes.	Workington,	Dispensary.
Winchester, Hnts.	Provident Dispensary.	Cumberland.	"
Windsor, Berks...	Royal Disp. and Infirmary.	Worsop, Notts...	General Dispensary.
Wivelscombe.	Dispensary.	Worthing, Sus....	Infirmary and Dispensary.
Somerset.	"	Wrockwardine &	Dispensary.
Woodbridge, Suff.	Sekforde Dispensary.	Eyton, Salop.	"
		Yazor, Hereford.	"

SICKNESS IN HOSPITAL.

(GENERAL HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES AND COTTAGE HOSPITALS.)

Under this heading have been grouped all the General Hospitals and Infirmarys and all Cottage Hospitals to be found anywhere in England and Wales. By the term "general" is meant Hospitals which provide for cases of accident and ordinary disease, and which in many instances admit special diseases also, but no Hospital is included in the list which is established for the treatment of one special disease alone. It has, however, been thought desirable to exclude from this list Pay Hospitals, that is to say Hospitals which provide accommodation for those who are able to pay for their treatment when in Hospital, and which do not admit non-paying cases. A full description of these Institutions will be found under the head of "Pay Hospitals" on pages 101-7.

The majority of General Hospitals are established upon what is known as the ticket system, which provides that patients, except when suffering from accident or sudden and severe illness, cannot be admitted without the production of an in-patient ticket signed by one of the governors. These tickets are supplied to subscribers in the proportion of one in-patient ticket for every two guineas subscribed, or for every donation of twenty guineas in one sum. The practice of admission varies, however, at different Hospitals. Thus at the country Hospitals, each applicant for admission is obliged to present himself before the medical staff on a given day with an in-patient letter obtained from one of the subscribers to the charity. The Committee are generally empowered by their rules to grant admission to any serious case that may be unable to procure a letter of recommendation, providing the medical staff recommend such a course; but this privilege is

very rarely exercised, and the delay in procuring a ticket not unfrequently entails upon the applicant an amount of unnecessary suffering which ought to secure an immediate reconsideration and amendment of the existing system. In London and in the larger towns, especially if Medical Schools are attached to the Hospitals, it has become the practice to practically suspend the ticket system, and to select the in-patients from the applicants according to the comparative urgency of the case alone. In a few instances the Hospitals are entirely free, and all applicants who apply at the Hospital are treated upon their medical or surgical merits, and are relegated to the in- or out- patient department according to the requirements of each case.

At the Cottage Hospitals, it has become the custom to afford the patients the privilege of paying something, however small, towards the expense of their maintenance in the Hospital. The sums given by the patients vary according to their means, from eighteen pence to one guinea per week, and in the aggregate the patients at two hundred and fifty Cottage Hospitals contribute one-sixth of the whole income, or a sum approaching £30,000 every year. This system of small payments by patients who are willing to maintain their independence to the utmost of their ability has been attended in practice with the most excellent results, and the time is approaching when there can be little doubt that every Hospital in this country will afford every patient who seeks admission to its wards an opportunity of contributing according to his means for the benefits he receives. Any person desiring admission to a particular Hospital will find it the simplest and best course to address a letter to the Secretary, asking him to be good enough to forward a copy of the last report with a list of the subscribers, which will afford all the information that is required. It may be useful to add that certain cases are ineligible, and will not be admitted to

any of the general Hospitals. For examples may be mentioned, chronic cases, *i.e.*, those complaints which are deemed likely to be so tedious to cure as to preclude the admission of cases of more urgent disease; cases which, after examination, are deemed incurable, and are not likely to receive considerable permanent relief; cases which require food and not medicine, and which are more properly objects of parochial relief; cases which are likely to be aggravated rather than relieved by a residence in a General Hospital, amongst which may be mentioned asthma, advanced cases of consumption, and other diseases; cases which are equally capable of relief as out-patients; cases of small-pox and other infectious disease, lunatics, epileptics, and other patients which are deemed dangerous to the other inmates, and for the treatment of which no suitable accommodation exists.

Town and county.	Name of Institution.	Town and county.	Name of Institution.
Aberdare, Glam.	Cottage Hospital.	Barnstaple, Dev.	North Devon Infirmary.
Aberystwith, Car.	Aberystwith Infirmary and Cardiganshire General Hospital.	Barrow - in - Furness, Lancs.	North Lonsdale Hospital.
Abingdon, Berks.	Christ's Hospital Dispensary.	Barton - under - Needwood, Staf.	Cottage Hospital.
Alnwick, N'humb.	Infirmary.	Bath, Som.....	" "
" Hants.....	Cottage Hospital.	Beccles, Suff.....	Royal United Hospital.
Altrincham, Ches.	Provident Dispensary and Hospital.	Beckenham, Kent	Cottage Hospital.
Amlwch, Angl....	Dinorben Cottage Hospital.	Bedford, Beds. ...	General Infirmary.
Ancoats, Lancs...	See Manchester.	" South...	See Hitchin.
Andover, Hants.	Cottage Hospital.	Belvedere, Kent.	" Erith.
Anglesey.....	See Amlwch and Bangor.	Berkeley, Glouc.	Cottage Hospital. See CON- VALENCENT.
Ardwick, Lancs..	" Manchester.	Berks	See Reading.
Ashburton and Buckfastleigh, Devon.	Cottage Hospital.	Berwick, N'humb.	Dispensary and Infirmary.
Ashton - under - Lyne, Lancs.	District Infirmary.	Beverley, Yorks.	Dispensary and Cottage Hospital.
Atlas	Hospital Ship. See Deptford.	Bideford, Devon.	Infirmary and Dispensary.
Aylesbury, Bucks.	Bucks General Infirmary.	"	Cottage Hospital.
Banbury, Oxon...	Horton Infirmary.	Birkenhead, Ches.	Borough Hospital.
Bangor, Carn	Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary and Dispensary.	"	Wirral Hospital.
	Penrhyn Quarry Hospital.	Birmingham, War.	Borough Hospital.
Barnesley, Yorks.	Beckett Hospital and Dispensary.	"	General "
		"	Queen's
		Bishopwearmouth, Dur.	See Sunderland.
		Blackburn, Lancs.	Blackburn and East Lancashire Infirmary.
		Bodmin, Corn.....	East Cornwall Hospital and Dispensary.

Town and county.	Name of Institution.	Town and county.	Name of Institution.
Bolton, Lancs.....	Infirmiry and Dispensary.	Charmouth, Dors.	Cottage Hospital.
Bookham, Great, Yorks.	Cottage Hospital.	Chatham, Kent.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Bootley, Lancs.....	Borough Hospital.	Chelmsford, Ess.	Infirmiry and Dispensary.
Boscombe, Hants.	Provident Infirmiry.	Cheltenham, Glouc.	General Hospital and Dis- pensary.
Boston, Lincs. ...	Cottage Hospital.	Chesham, Bucks.	Cottage Hospital.
Bournemouth, Hants.	General Dispensary and Cottage Hospital.	Chester, Ches.....	General Infirmiry.
Bourton-on-the- Water, Glouc.	Cottage Hospital.	Chesterfield, Derby.	Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital and Dispensary.
Bovey Tracy, Dev.	" "	Chichester, Suss.	West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester General Infirmiry and Dispy.
Brackley, North- ampton.	" "		Cottage Hospital.
Bradford, Yorks.	Infirmiry and Dispensary.	Chumleigh, Dev.	" "
Brantree, Essex.	Cottage Hospital.	Cirencester, Glo's.	Clayton Hospital & Wake- field General Dispensary.
Brecknock, Breck.	County and Borough Gene- ral Infirmiry.	Clayton, Yorks...	Cottage Hospital
	Infirmiry and Dispensary.	" " " "	" "
Bridgnorth, Sal.	Infirmiry.	Clearwell, Glouc.	" "
Bridgewater, Som.	Lloyd Cottage Hospital and Dispensary.	Clevedon, Som...	Essex and Colchester Hosp.
Bridlington, Yks.	Dispensary and Cottage Hospital.	Colchester, Essex	Cottage Hospital.
Bridport, Dorset.	Sussex County Hospital.	Congleton, Ches.	See Truro.
Brighton, Sussex.	General Hospital.	Cornwall	" East ...
Bristol, Glouc.....	Royal Infirmiry.	" " " "	" Bodmin and Plymouth.
" "	Cottage Hospital.	" West ...	" Penzance.
Bromley, Kent....	" "	" "	" Redruth.
Bromsgrove	District Hospital.	(Miners). "	
Bromwich, West, Staff.	Cottage Hospital.	Coventry, Warw.	Coventry and Warwick- shire Hospital.
Bromyard, Herf'd.	" "		Cottage Hospital.
Brotton, Yorks...	See Ashburton.	Cranleigh, Sussex	See Erith.
Buckfastleigh.....	Cottage Hospital.	Crayford, Kent...	Cottage Hospital.
Buckhurst Hill, Essex.	See Aylesbury.	Crewkerne, Som.	" "
Bucks	Cottage Hospital.	Cromer, N'folk...	General Hospital.
Burford, Oxon ...	" "	Croydon, Surrey	See Carlisle.
" Salop ...	Infirmiry. "	Cumberland	" Whitehaven.
Burton-on-Trent, Staff.	Suffolk General Hospital.	" West	Darlington Hospital and Dispensary.
Bury St Edmunds, Suffk.	Devonshire Hospital. See HYDROPATHIC.	Darlington, Durh.	Cottage Hospital.
Buxton, Derby ...	Addenbrooke's Hospital.	Dawlish, Devon...	See also Teignmouth.
	See Wisbeach.	Deal, Kent.....	Cottage Hospital.
Cambridge, Cam.	Kent and Canterbury Hos- pital.	Denbigh, Denb...	Denbighshire Infirmiry and General Dispensary.
Cambridgeshire.	Cottage Hospital.	Denham, Bucks...	See Iver.
Canterbury, Kent.	Cardiff, Glamorganshire, and Monmouthshire In- firmiry and Dispensary.	Deptford, Kent...	" London, S.E.
	See Aberystwith.	Derby, Derby. ...	Derbyshire General Infir- mary.
Capel, Surrey	Carmarthenshire Infirmiry.	Derbyshire, North	See Chesterfield.
Cardiff, Glam. ...	See Bangor.	Devizes, Wilts ...	Cottage Hospital and Dispensary.
	Cottage Hospital.	Devon	See Exeter.
Cardiganshire ...	" "	" North.....	" Barnstaple.
Carlisle, Cumbs.	Cottage Hospital and Dis- pensary.	" South.....	" Plymouth.
Carmarthen, Car.		Devonport, Devon	Royal Albert Hospital and Provident Dispensary.
Car-arvonshire.			Dewsbury and District General Infirmiry.
Chalfont St Peter, Bucks.		Dewsbury, Yorks.	All Hallows Country Hosp.
Charlton, Wilts...		Ditchingham, N'folk.	
Charlwood, Sur.		Doncaster, Yorks.	General Infirmiry and Dispensary.

Town and county.	Name of Institution.	Town and county.	Name of Institution
Dorchester, Dors.	Dorset County Hospital.	Hereford, Heref'd.	General Infirmary.
Dorking, Surrey	Cottage Hospital.	Hertford, Herts....	"
Douglas, I. of M.	Isle of Man General Hosp. and Dispensary.	Herts, North.....	See "Hitchin."
Dover, Kent	Hospital and Dispensary.	" West.....	" Hemel Hempstead.
"	Cottage Hospital.	Hillingdon, Heref'd.	Cottage Hospital.
Dowdals, Glam....	Surgical Hospital.	Hilston, Heref'd.	"
Driffield, Yorks....	Cottage Hospital.	Hitchin, Herts....	North Herts and South Beds. Infirmary.
Dudley, Worc.	Guest Hospital.	Homesdale, Kent.	Cottage Hospital.
Dunster, Som.	Cottage Hospital.	Huddersfield, Yks.	Infirmary.
Durham, Dur.	County Hospital.	Hull, Yks.	General Infirmary.
Ealing, Middx.	Cottage Hospital.	Hungarians	See FOREIGNERS.
Egham, Surrey....	"	Huntingdon, Hunts.	County Hospital.
Ellesmere	See Oswestry.	"	"
Enfield	Cottage Hospital.	Ilfracombe Tyrrell, Devon.	Cottage Hospital.
Epson and Ewell	"	Ipswich, Suff.....	East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.
Erith, Kent	Erith, Crayford, and Belvedere Cottage Hospital and Provident Disp.	Italians.....	See FOREIGNERS.
Essex	See Colchester.	Iver, Bucks.....	Iver, Langley, and Denham Cottage Hospital.
Ewell	" Epson.	Jarrow, Dur.....	Memorial Hospital.
Exeter, Devon....	Devon and Exeter Hospital.	Keighley, Yks....	Cottage Hospital.
Fairford, Glouc....	Rural Hospital.	Kendal, W'mor'd	"
Festiniog, Mer	Oakley's Hospital.	Kent.....	See Canterbury.
Folkestone, Kent	Dispensary and Infirmary.	" West.....	" Maidstone.
Foston, Staff.....	Cottage Hospital.	Kidderminster, Worc.	Infirmary.
Fowey, Corn.....	"	King's Lynn, Nfk.	West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital.
French	See FOREIGNERS.	Lancashire.....	See Preston.
Frome, Som.....	Cottage Hospital.	" East...	" Blackburn.
Germania	See FOREIGNERS.	Lancaster, Lancs.	Infirmary and Dispensary.
Glamorganshire	" Cardiff.	Langley.....	See Iver.
Gloucester, Glouc.	General Infirmary.	Launceston, Corn.	Launceston Infirmary and Rowe Dispensary.
Gosport, Hants....	See Portsmouth.	Leamington, W'k.	Warneford, Leamington, and South Warwickshire Hospital.
Grantham, Lincs.	Grantham Hospital.	Ledbury, Heref'd.	Cottage Hospital.
Gravesend, Kent.	Gravesend and Milton Dispensary and Infirmary.	Leeds, Yks.....	General Infirmary.
Grimsby, Lincs...	Grimsby and District Hosp.	Leek, Stafford....	Cottage Hospital.
Grinstead, East, Sussex.	Cottage Hospital.	Leicester, Leics...	Infirmary.
Guisborough, Yks.	"	Lewes, Sussex....	Dispensary and Infirmary.
Halifax, Yks.....	Infirmary.	Lincoln, Lincs....	County Hospital.
Hambrook, Glouc.	Cottage Hospital.	Litcham, Norf'k.	Cottage Hospital.
Hampshire	See Winchester.	Littlehampton, Sussex.	St Mary's Cottage Hosp.
" East...	" Chichester.	Liverpool, Lancs.	Northern Hospital.
" South...	" Southampton.	"	Royal Infirmary.
Harrigate, Yks....	Cottage Hospital.	"	Royal Southern Hospital.
Harrow - on - the Hill, Middx.	"	"	Stanley Hospital.
Hartlepool, Dur..	Hartlepool's Hospital and Dispensary.	Llandrindod Wells, Radnor.	Cottage Hospital.
Hartshill, Staff...	North Staffordshire Infirmary.	Langollen, Denb.	" " "
Hastings, Sussex.	East Sussex, Hastings, and St Leonards Infirmary.	LONDON and Metropolis, N.	"
Hatfield Broad Oak, Herts.	Cottage Hospital.	Caledonian Rd.	Great Northern Hospital.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	Pembrokeshire and Haverfordwest Infirmary.	Mildmay Road, 122.	Cottage Hospital.
Hayes, Middx....	Cottage Hospital.		
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	West Herts Infirmary.		

Town and county.	Name and address of Institution.	Town and county.	Name and address of Institution.
LONDON and Metro- poliſs, N.W. Hampstead Rd. W. Hamersm'th Rd. Kentish T'n Rd. Margaret St. No. 82. Oxford Street.	London Temperance Hosp. West London Hospital. North-West London Hosp. All Saints Home. Middlesex Hosp. Berners St. See also Appendix.	Malvern, Worc.... Manchester, Lanc. " " " "	Rural Hospital. General Hospital. Pendle- bury and Gartside St. Northern Counties Hos- pital. Ardwick Green and Mauldeth Hall. Royal Infirmary and Disp. Ardwick and Ancoats Hospital and Dispensary. Cottage Hospital.
S.W. Paddington..... Brompton..... Hyde Park Cor- ner. Wandsworth.... Westminster....	St. Mary's Hospital Cam- bridge Place. St. Raphael Hospital for Men (Roman Catholics). 3 Sidney St. Fulham Rd. St. George's Hospital. See also Appendix. Provident Hospital. See PAY HOSPITALS. Westminster Hospital. Broad Sanctuary. See also Appendix.	Mansfield Wood- house, Notts. Margate, Kent.... Market Rasen, Linc. Melksham, Wilts. Middlesbro' - on - Tees, Yorks. Mildenhall, Suff. Milton, Kent..... Milton Abbas, Dorset. Miners' Hospitals Mold, Flint..... Monmouth..... Monmouthshire.. Montgomeryshire.. Moreton - in - the Marsh, Glouc. Mountsorrel, Leic. Newark, Notts.... Newc'tle-on-Tyne Newick, Suss..... Newport, Mon.... Newton, Devon... " Newtown, Montg.	" " Cottage Hospital and Disp. Cottage Hospital. North Riding Infirmary. Cottage Hospital. See Gravesend. Cottage Hospital. See Bangor and Redruth. Cottage Hospital. General Hospital and Dis. See Cardiff. " Newtown. Cottage Hospital. " Hospital and Dispensary. Infirmary. Cottage Hospital. Infirmary and Dispensary. Cottage Hosp. and Disp. See also Teignmouth. Montgomeryshire Infir- mary. Cottage Hospital. General Infirmary. Norfolk and Norwich Hosp. General Hospital. Infirmary. Cottage Hospital. Oswestry and Ellesmere Cottage Hospital. Paxford House Cottage Hospital. Radcliffe Infirmary. Cottage Hospital. See CONVALESCENT. Cottage Hospital. Dispensary and Infirmary. See Haverfordwest. Salford. Bangor. West Cornwall Infirmary and Dispensary. Infirmary and Dispensary.
S.E. Borough..... Deptford..... Greenwich..... Lambeth..... E. Bethnal Green. Blackwall..... Commercial St. Mile End.....	Guy's Hosp. St. Thomas St. Atlas Hospital Ship. Seamen's Hospital Society. See also Appendix. St. Thomas' Hosp., Albert Embankment. Medical Mission. Tur- ville Street. Poplar Hosp. for Accidents. Metropolitan Free Hosp. London Hospital. See also Appendix.	Northallerton, Yks. Northampton, N'hpton. Norwich, Norfolk Nott'gham, Notts.. Oldham, Lancs... Ormesby, North, Yks. Oswestry, Salop... Ottley St. Mary, Devon. Oxford, Oxon..... Oxlinch..... Paulton, Som..... Pembroke, Pern.. Pembrokeshire... Pendleton, Lancs. Penrhyn, Carnv. Penzance, Corn... Peterboro', Nhpt.	" Hospital and Dispensary. Infirmary. Cottage Hospital. Infirmary and Dispensary. Cottage Hosp. and Disp. See also Teignmouth. Montgomeryshire Infir- mary. Cottage Hospital. General Infirmary. Norfolk and Norwich Hosp. General Hospital. Infirmary. Cottage Hospital. Oswestry and Ellesmere Cottage Hospital. Paxford House Cottage Hospital. Radcliffe Infirmary. Cottage Hospital. See CONVALESCENT. Cottage Hospital. Dispensary and Infirmary. See Haverfordwest. Salford. Bangor. West Cornwall Infirmary and Dispensary. Infirmary and Dispensary.
E.C. Smithfield, West W.C. Charing Cross. Gower Street... Gray's Inn Rd. Ormond Street, Great, No. 47. Strand..... Longton, Staff... Loughborough, Leicester. Louth, Linc..... " Lowestoft, Suff.. Luton, Beds..... Lyne Regis, Dors. Lynn, Norfolk... Lynnton District, Devon. Lytham, Lancs... Macclesfield, Ches. Maidenhead, B'ks. Maidstone, Kent.	Bartholomew's Hospital. Charing Cross Hospital. University College Hosp. Royal Free Hospital. St. John and St. Elizabeth's Hospital. King's College Hospital. Cottage Hospital. Infirmary and Dispensary Dispensary and Hospital. Cottage Hospital. Hospital. Cottage Hospital. See King's Lynn. Cottage Hospital. General Infirmary. Cottage Hospital. West Kent General Hosp.		

Town and county.	Name of Institution.	Town and county.	Name of Institution.
Petersfield, Hants.	Cottage Hospital.	Sidmouth, Devon.	Infirmary.
Petworth, Sussex	Cottage Hospital.	Somerset.....	<i>See</i> Taunton.
Plymouth, Dev...	South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital	Southampton,	Royal South Hants Infirm.
Portsea, Hants...	<i>See</i> Portsmouth.	Hants.	Infirmary & Local Dispy.
Portsmouth, „...	Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital.	Spalding, Lincs...	Infirmary and Dispensary.
Preston, Lincs...	Preston and Co. of Lancaster Royal Infirm.	„	Johnson Hospital.
Purton, Wilts....	Cottage Hospital.	Speen, Berks.....	Cottage Hospital.
Ramsgate, Kent.	Seamen's Infirm.	Stafford, Staff....	Staff'dshire General Infr.
Reading, Berks...	Royal Berkshire Hospital.	Staffordshire.....	<i>See</i> also Hartshill and Wolverhampton.
Redruth, Corn...	West Cornwall Miners' Hospital.	Stamford, Lincs..	Stamford, Rutland, and General Infirm.
Reigate and Redhill, Surrey.	Cottage Hospital.	Stapleford, Notts.	Cottage Hospital.
Richmond, Surr.	Richmond Hospital.	Stockt'n-on-Tees, Dur.	Stockton Hospital.
Richmond, Yks...	Cottage Hospital.	Stony Stratford, Bucks.	Cottage Hospital.
Rochdale, Lancs.	Infirmary and Dispensary.	Stratford - on - Avon, Warw.	„
Ross, Herefd.	Cottage Hospital.	Stratton, Corn...	„
Rotherham, Yks.	Hospital and Dispensary.	Stroud, Glouc....	General „
Royston, Herts...	Cottage Hospital.	Sudbury, Middx.	Cottage „
Ruabon, Denb...	Accident Hospital.	„ Suffk.	„
Rudham East, Norfolk.	Cottage Hospital.	„	St Leonard's Hospital.
Rugby, Warw...	Hospital.	Suffolk.....	<i>See</i> Bury St Edmunds.
„	Cottage Hospital.	„ East.....	„ Ipswich.
Rugeley, Staff...	„	Sunderland, Dur.	Cottage Hospital.
Rutland	<i>See</i> Stamford.	„	Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth Infirm.
Saffron Walden, Essex.	Cottage Hospital.	„	Cottage Hospital.
St. Albans, Herts.	Hospital and Dispensary.	Surbiton, Sur....	County Hospital. <i>See</i> Guildford.
St. Helena, Lancs.	Cottage Hospital.	Surrey	„
St. Leonard's, Sus.	<i>See</i> Hastings.	Sussex.....	<i>See</i> Brighton.
Salford, Lancs. ...	Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dis- General Infirm.	„ East.....	„ Hastings.
Salisbury, Wilts...	Hospital.	„ West.....	„ Chichester.
Savernake, „...	Hospital.	Swansea, Glam...	Hospital.
Scarboro', Yks. ...	Dispensary and Accident Hospital.	Swindon, New, Wilts.	Cottage Hospital.
Seacombe, Chesh.	Cottage Hospital.	Teddington, Mid.	„
Seaforth, Lancs...	Dispensary and Cottage Hospital.	Teignmouth,	Teignmouth, Dawlish, and Newton Infirm., Dispy., and Convalescent Home.
Seaham Harbor, Durham.	Infirm.	Devon.	Cottage Hospital.
Shaftesbury, Dor.	Cottage Hospital.	Tenbury, Salop...	„
Shedfield, near Botley, Hants.	Cottage Hospital and Dispensary.	Tenby, Pemb....	„
Sheffield, Yks. ...	General Infirm.	Tetbury, Glouc.	„
„	Public Hospital and Dispensary.	Tewkesbury, „	Rural „
Shepton Mallet, Som.	District Cottage Hospital.	Tiverton, Devon.	Infirmary and Dispensary
Sherborne, Dor...	Yeatman Hospital.	Torquay, „	Torbay Hospital and Provident Dispensary.
Sherburn, near Durham, Dur.	Hospital.	Tottenham, Midd.	Training Hospital.
Shields, South, and Westoe, Dur.	Ingham Infirm and South Shields and Westoe Dispensary.	Trowb'dge, Wilts	Cottage
Shipley, Yks.	Infirm.	Truro, Corn.....	Royal Cornwall Infirm.
Shrewsbury, Sal.	Salop Infirm.	Tunbridge Wells, Kent.	Dispensary and Infirm.
		„	Cottage Hospital.
		Twickenham, Mid.	St John's Hospital.
		Ulverstone, Lanc.	Ulverstone and District Cottage Hospital.
		Wakefield, Yorks.	General Dispensary. <i>See</i> Clayton Hospital.

Town and county.	Name of Institution.	Town and county.	Name of Institution.
Wakefield, Yorks.	Cottage Hospital.	Wimbledon, Surr.	Cottage Hospital.
Walker, N'humb.	" "	Winchester,	Royal Hants Coy. Hospital.
Wallasey, Chesh.	" "	Hants.	
Walsall, Staff.....	" "	Windsor, Berks..	Royal Disp. and Infirmary.
Wandsworth, Sur.	See London, S.W.	Wirral, Chesh....	See Birkenhead.
Warminster,	Cottage Hospital.	Wirksworth,	Cottage Hospital.
Wilts.		Derby.	
Warnford, Warw.	See Leamington.	Wisbeach, Camb.	Nth. Cambridgeshire Hosp.
Warrington, Lan.	Infirmary and Dispensary.		Cottage Hospital.
Warwick, Warw..	Dispy. and Cottage Hospi.	Wolverhampton,	Wolverhampton and Staf-
" "	See Coventry.	Staff.	fordshire General Hosp.
" South..	" Leamington.	Woodford, Essex.	Cottage Hospital.
Watlington, Oxon.	Cottage Hospital.	Woodhall Spa.....	See HYDROPATHIC.
Wells, Som.....	" "	Worcester, Worc.	General Infirmary.
Westmin'r, Midx.	See London, S.W.	Worksop, Notts...	Cottage Hospital.
Westoe, Dur.....	" Shields, South.	Worthing, Suss...	Infirmary and Dispensary.
Weston - super-	Hospital aud Dispensary.	Wrexham, Denb.	Infirmary.
mare, Som.		Wrington, Som.	Cottage Hospital.
Weybread, Suff.	Cottage Hospital.	Wycomb, High,	" "
Weymouth, Dor.	Royal Hospital.	Bucks.	
Whitehaven,	Whitahaven and West	Yarmouth, Great,	Hospital.
Cumb.	Cumbs. Infirmary.	Norfolk.	
Wigan, Lances....	Royal Albert Edward	Yate, Glouc.....	Cottage Hospital.
	Infirmary and Dispy.	Yeovil, Som.....	" "
Wight, Isle of....	See Ryde.	York, Yorks.....	County Hospital.
Willingham,	Reynard Cottage Hospital.	Yorkshire, North.	See Middlesbro'.
Lincs.		Yoxall, Staff.....	Cottage Hospital.

SKIN, DISEASES OF.

Some of the sea-bathing establishments, *e.g.* Margate, give special attention to scrofulous patients.

Those marked thus (*) are certified by the Local Government Board under the Act 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 43.

Town and county.	Name of institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Ampt Hill, Beds.....	Flitwick Convalescent Home	<i>See CONVALESCENT</i>
Bath, Som.....	Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin and Urinary Organs. 1 Lower Church St.	Information not obtainable
Birmingham, Warw...	Birmingham and Midlands Skin and Lock Hospital.	" "
Brighton, Sussex.....	Convalescent Home. The Downlands, Rottingdean.	<i>See CONVALESCENT.</i>
Leeds, Yorks.....	Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Cancerous and Scrofulous Affections. 24 Park Square.	<i>See CANCER.</i>
Liverpool, Lancs	Hospital for Cancer and Skin Diseases. Islington.	<i>See CANCER.</i>
" "	St. George's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. Great George Street.	Free without letter, but patients are expected to contribute according to their ability. No in-patients.
LONDON—		
City Road, 247, E.C.	City Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.	Information not obtainable.
Finchbury Square, No. 12, E.C.	Branch of British Hospital.	<i>See below.</i>
Gray's Inn Rd., No. 227, W.C.	National Institution for Diseases of the Skin.	Free to the necessitous poor on certificate from medical man or minister, to be given on a prescribed form. Others are charged a small weekly sum according to their means.
Leicester Square...	St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.	In-patients free by letter for 2 months or more, or by payment according to means. Out-patients free by letter or payment of 1s. to 5s. a month.
Marlboro' St., Great, No. 56, W.	British Hospital for Skin Diseases.	Free without letter.
Newington Butts, No. 8, S.E.	Branch of British Hospital.	<i>See above.</i>
Portland St., Great, No. 179, W.	Western Dispensary for Skin Diseases.	No in-patients. Out-patients pay about 1s. a week for medicine.
Manchester, Lancs...	Manchester and Salford Lock and Skin Disease Hospital.	<i>See LOCK.</i>
" "	Hospital for the Skin, Cancer, Scrofula, and all Chronic Diseases.	<i>See CANCER</i>
*Margate, Kent.....	Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary or National Hospital for Scrofula.	<i>See CONVALESCENT</i>
" "	Wilderness Hill.	Information not obtainable.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.	"
*Rottingdean, Sussex.	<i>See CONVALESCENT.</i> Brighton.	
Sheffield, Yorks.	Public Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. Holly Street.	Free without letter.

SMALL-POX. *See* **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

SPINE. *See* **DEFORMITIES.**

STONE. *See* **URINARY ORGANS.**

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

Until a few years ago it was the cruel practice of the so-called Surgical Appliances or Aid Societies to compel those who were in need of instruments, crutches, artificial limbs, &c., to lose many days and to exhaust their already enfeebled frames by canvassing for a varying number of tickets which had to be collected from the subscribers to these Institutions. Fortunately the Council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund have recognised the inhumanity and abuse attached to such a system as this ; and, in consequence, they have set aside a sum equal to four per cent. of the whole amount collected on Hospital Sunday in each year for the purpose of providing, on the recommendation of ministers and others, surgical appliances to such as may require them. Application has to be made in the first instance to the Secretary of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, Mr Henry N. Custance, Mansion House, E.C., by any minister, stating the name, address, and age of the patient, and the nature of the appliance required, which must not exceed £5 in value. A form of recommendation is then supplied to the

applicant, which form has to be taken to the authorities of one of the Hospitals or Dispensaries which receive grants from the Fund. The patient presents this recommendation to the Hospital, where he is seen by a member of the staff, who prescribes for the case and sees that the appliance is properly fitted. It is to be wished that every Hospital Sunday Fund organization throughout the country would adopt this method of dispensing surgical aid. At the present time nearly £4000 is spent in London on the management of the Surgical Aid Societies, a sum which is more than equivalent to the whole amount of relief afforded in this direction by the Hospital Sunday Fund. The philanthropic public will do well to reflect before they contribute to any Surgical Appliance or Aid Society, the benefits of which are only obtainable on presentation of governors' letters of recommendation. It would be far better for them to use their influence in different parts of the country to persuade the Councils of the Hospital Sunday Funds to adopt the plan so successfully carried out in the metropolis, and to use their influence with the Committees of the Appliance Societies to abolish the ticket system altogether.

Place.	Name of Institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON— Aldersgate Street, No. 164, E.C.	City Provident Disp. and Surgical Appliance Assocn.	No letter required. Apply at the institution, or on a form to be signed by a surgeon. Governors' cards (each worth 3s. 6d.) are taken in part payment, to an extent determined by patient's circumstances.
Bedford Row, W.C.	Rupture Society. Secy., W. M. Taylor, Esq., 27 Great James Street.	By subscriber's letter.
Finsbury Circus, No. 28, E.C.	Surgical Appliance Society (Provident).	Letter not essential, but whole or partial assistance is obtained on one. The Secretary decides what portion of the cost of appliances is to be borne by the applicant, according to the circumstances. Surgeons attend, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 6 to 8 p.m. Sat., 10 to 12 noon, and 1 to 3 p.m.
Finsbury Sq., No. 85, E.C.	City of London Truss Socy.	Free by letter.

Place.	Name of Institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
LONDON— King William St., No. 28, E.C.	National Truss Society.	Free by letter. Apply to Mr Howse, 10 St Thomas St., Boro', S.E., any week day, 9 to 10 a.m. For appliances other than trusses, 2 letters may be necessary, according to circumstances.
Mansion House.....	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund. Secretary, H. N. Custance, Esq. <i>See also Appendix.</i>	Minister must apply to the Secretary, stating name, age, and address of patient, and nature of appliance required. A letter of recommendation to a hospital will be returned, and at such hospital an order for the appliance will be obtained. Allowance, not exceeding £5 for any one appliance.
Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C.	Surgical Aid Society.	By letter or equivalent payment. The number of letters requisite varies with the nature of the appliance required, but deserving applicants may always rely on their proper wants being met on applying to the Secretary. Water beds and invalid chairs are lent on letters.

SYPHILIS. *See* LOCK.

TEETH. *See* DENTAL.

THOAT, DISEASES OF. *See* CONSUMPTION AND EAR.

TRUSSES. *See* SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

URINARY ORGANS, DISEASES OF.

Town and county.	Name of Institution and exact address.	Terms of admission.
Bath, Som.....	Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin and Urinary Organs. 1 Lower Church St.	Information not obtainable.
LONDON— Oxford Street, W...	St Peter's Hospital for Stone and Urinary Diseases. 54 Berner's Street.	Free. No letter required.
Whitechapel, E.....	London Hospital. Special Department for Diseases of the Bladder, including Stone.	Free. No letter required.

VACCINE LYMPH.

Few people now question the importance of having their children vaccinated and of being revaccinated themselves. The experience gained in the Small-pox Hospitals has proved that where people have been properly vaccinated, practically absolute protection has been secured against this loathsome disease. Recognising the truth of this, the Legislature has divided Unions and Parishes into Vaccination Districts, with the view of securing the vaccination of every child who is not unfit for or insusceptible to it. There are public vaccinators appointed and paid by the guardians, and there are vaccination stations for the performance of vaccination. The Registrar of Births has, on or within seven days after the registration with him of the birth of a child not already vaccinated, to give notice to its parents or custodian, requiring the child to be vaccinated within three months. It is also the Registrar's

duty to inform the parents of the place and hour at which the public vaccinator may be found. After successful vaccination a certificate is sent by the public vaccinator to the vaccination officer, and a duplicate given to the parents. If vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner, the parent has himself to forward to the vaccination officer, within twenty-one days of the operation, a certificate on a prescribed form, signed by the medical officer, in testimony of successful vaccination. Any parent neglecting to have his child vaccinated, or to transmit a certificate of successful vaccination, is liable to a penalty of twenty shillings in each case. The places from which vaccine lymph can be obtained are given below.

Place.	Name of Institution and exact address.	Terms.
LONDON— St Martin's Lane, W.C.	Association for the Supply of Pure Vaccine Lymph. 3 Hemming's Row.	Lymph obtainable on purchase.
Whitehall	Local Government Board. National Vaccine Estab- lishment.	Lymph is supplied only to legally qualified medical practitioners, on application either by letter or (be- tween 12 and 2) personally.
Worship St., No. 37, E.C.	Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution.	Information not obtainable.

WOMEN, DISEASES OF.

See also CONVALESCENT and PAY HOSPITALS.

Town and county.	Name and address of Institution.	Terms of admission.
Birmingham, Warw...	Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women.	Information not obtainable.
Brighton, Sussex.....	Brighton and Hove Lying-In Institution and Hospital, & Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children.	<i>See CHILDREN.</i>
Bristol, Glouc.	Hospital for Sick Children, and for the Out-door Treatment of Women.	Women: In-patients, 8s. a week; Out, 1s. 6d. first visit, 6d. each subsequent visit.
Cheltenham, Glouc...	Cobourg Society and Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children.	<i>See CHILDREN.</i>
Leeds, Yorks.....	Hospital for Women and Children.	<i>See CHILDREN.</i>
Liverpool, Lancs.....	Surgical Home for Diseases of Women. 128 Hill St.	In-patients free on application, but if able are expected to contribute something; Out-patients, 6d. on first, 4d. each subsequent attendance.
LONDON—		
Borough, S.E.....	Guy's Hospital (Uterine Wards). St Thomas Street.	Free, without letter.
Chelsea, S.W.....	Hospital for Women. 178 King's Road. <i>See also Appendix.</i>	Free by letter, or by payment from 10s. 6d. a week. Infectious cases inadmissible. Out-patients, if without letter, are charged 6d. for medicine.
Kentish Town Road, 18 and 20, W.C.	North-West London Hosp. Special Ward.	Free by letter, or by payment according to means.
Marylebone Road, 222, W	New Hospital for Women.	By letter <i>and</i> payment of 2s. 6d. to 10s. a week, but serious cases may be admitted free. Out-patients, 6d. entrance fee, and 2d. each visit, and if necessary are taken in without further letter. The visiting physicians are all women.
Manchester Square, W.	Dorset House. 1 Dorset St. Branch of	<i>See CHILDREN.</i>
Portman Sq., W.....	Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children. Lower Seymour Street.	
Shadwell, E.....	East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women.	<i>See CHILDREN.</i>
Smithfield, West, E.	St Bartholomew's Hospital. Special Women's Ward.	Free, without letter. Small-pox cases and incurables ineligible.
Soho Square, W....	The Hospital for Women. <i>See also Appendix.</i>	Out-patients free; in-patients by letter or payment from £1. 5s. to £3. 3s. a week.
Sydenham, Park, S.E.	Home and Infirmary for Sick Children, and South London Disp. for Women.	To the dispensary, 6d. a visit. Apply any Thursday afternoon.
Waterloo Road, S.E.	Royal Hospital for Children and Women.	<i>See CHILDREN.</i>

Town and county.	Name and address of Institution.	Terms of admission.
LONDON— Westminster	Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children. 3 and 4 Vincent Square.	In-patients, 10s. a week, or with letter, 5s. A higher class received in private wards, £1. 1s. a week. Out-patients, <i>see</i> CHILDREN.
Manchester, Lancs....	Southern Hosp. for Diseases of Women and Children. Clifford Street.	<i>See</i> CHILDREN.
" "	St Mary's Hospital, with Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children.	Information not obtainable.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.	Hospital for Women.	No in-patients. Out-patients free.
Nottingham, Notts....	Hospital for Women. 45 Castle Gate.	In-patients, by application to the Matron, and also to Dr. Elder, Dr. Truman, or Dr. C. V. Taylor, and the production of a certificate of character, and payment of not less than 10s. 6d. a week. Out-patients pay 1s. on admission, and 6d. each subsequent attendance. Also 6d. to the druggist for 1 week's medicine.
Redland, Glouc.....	General Dispensary for Women and Children.	<i>See</i> CHILDREN.
Sheffield, Yorks	Jessop Hospital for Women. Geil Street.	Free by letter for both in and out patients.
Southsea, Hants	South Coast Medical, Surgical, and Convalescent Home for Women.	<i>See</i> CONVALESCENT.

P A R T I I .

THE TREATMENT AND NURSING OF EMERGENCIES AND SIMPLE AILMENTS.

PREFATORY NOTE.

To emphasize a few practical points in household nursing—to shortly notice the more trivial ailments and their means of relief—to be a guide in those emergencies which may at any moment happen to any one of us—to point out dangers which to many would be unforeseen till perhaps too late—and thus to bring a compendium of household medicine and surgery within the reach of all, is the object of this division of the work. Any attempt to invade the province of the medical man has been carefully avoided. Such an attempt would not only increase far too greatly the size and object of this book, but would tend to mar its utility, and perhaps render it rather a source of danger than of strength.

CHAPTER I.

TREATMENT OF EMERGENCIES.

Wounds.--With regard to the washing of old wounds, it is advisable never to use sponges or anything but what can be immediately burnt; otherwise foul discharges may inadvertently be carried from one wound to another, setting up inflammation, erysipelas, and the like. Tow, old rag, or something of the same kind is to be preferred, and immediately after use it (with the dressings that have been removed) should be burnt. Too much care cannot be taken in washing the hands after dressing, and in the matter of cleanliness of every sort and description. Old ointments must never be allowed to accumulate round a wound, for after a time they decompose, irritate the sound skin, and cause a larger wound. It is sometimes difficult to remove them, when attention has not been paid to this point; but some sweet oil, well rubbed over the surface of the deposit with a little cotton wool, will gradually dissolve it, and then the skin may be gently washed with soap and warm water. Marks of strapping are easily removed in the same way: turpentine and spirits of wine are sometimes advised, but they are much too irritating to young, tender skin. In removing the strapping from a wound, care is requisite, for if one end of the strapping is seized, and the strip pulled off right across the wound, it must inevitably, when it reaches the other side, pull the two edges of the wound apart, and reopen it. Instead of this, both ends of the strapping should be taken, one in each

hand, and they should be gradually drawn towards each other, till they meet in the centre over the wound.

In treating a fresh wound, it must first be well washed, all dirt, sand, &c., and any splinters that may be in it being removed; the bleeding, if any, must then be stopped by appropriate measures, and the place dressed in the best way to promote its healing. Wounds vary so much in their nature that some sub-divisions must be made before their treatment can be with sufficient clearness indicated.

1. *Clean cut.*—Made with a sharp instrument. This is the best kind of wound for healing quickly. The great object is to bring the edges accurately together with strapping. This is best done by taking a narrow strip of strapping and warming it, and by commencing to apply it at such a distance on one side of the wound that it may get a firm hold of the skin. On reaching the wound, draw its outer edge well up to the inner one, adapt them carefully with the finger, and, when adapted, take the strapping quickly across, and fix it at an equal distance on both sides of the wound; apply other strips in the same way, till the wound is covered or nearly so; and lastly, place two strips diagonally across these to keep the whole in place. As a rule, the strapping will require changing every other day; but a wound should not be disturbed more often than is necessary. In many cases a piece of dry lint and a bandage over the strapping will keep the parts quiet, and the strapping from slipping. A piece of dry lint on a cut finger is preferable to strapping, as the movement of the part will prevent strapping from sticking accurately. On the face, where a scar is a matter of some importance, it will be necessary, if the wound is of any size, to have the edges accurately sewn together.

2. *Bruised cut.*—Made by a blunt instrument, often with much force. The edges are here bruised, and will not unite so readily as in the former case. If there is not much bruising,

ing, an attempt may still be made to get the edges to heal quickly by strapping them together. If this is considered unadvisable, dry lint or water dressing may be applied. Water dressings and lotions are not nearly so much used as formerly, and quite rightly so: for when taken off, the dressing is filthy and foul smelling. Dry applications are now more general. A very good dressing for these cases is made by, first, cutting a small piece of gutta-percha tissue, as long as and rather wider than the cut, placing it carefully over the wound, and bandaging a piece of dry lint over that. This will only require changing every second or third day. Wounds usually heal readily under it, and the gutta-percha tissue prevents the lint from sticking to the wound and drawing the edges apart when it is changed.

3. *Stabs and deep wounds.*—These must on no account be brought together with strapping, or the skin would heal, leaving a cavity beneath it unhealed. The discharge would collect, and an abscess eventually form, which would have to be opened by slitting up the healed skin. These wounds must be made to heal up from the bottom, and if the skin tends to heal over too soon, a piece of lint must be introduced between the edges to keep it open. The gutta-percha tissue and dry lint is a useful dressing for these cases also, but disinfecting lotions must often be used in the after stages. Remember in these cases that an artery or deep vein may be injured, and ascertain the amount of bleeding before determining to treat it without surgical assistance.

4. *Lacerated wounds.*—These are large torn wounds, which will almost always require stitches and skilled treatment. Bleeding must be stopped, and any injury prevented to the wound till a doctor can arrive.

5. *Still larger wounds, as torn-off limbs.*—The same remarks will apply. Attend to the bleeding and give stimulants. Fortunately, torn vessels seldom bleed much, so that these wounds

are not necessarily so immediately dangerous as would at first appear.

Any wound of a joint is very dangerous : it almost always results in a stiff joint, or perhaps worse. Always send for a surgeon in such cases.

So much as to the immediate treatment of wounds, and providing the case goes on well the same sort of dressings may be continued. But if the wound becomes hot and painful, if the edges look red and angry, if it seems to the patient to throb and shoot, then inflammation has set in : it is useless to look for immediate union ; hot fomentations or poultices must be applied, and, if the wound is of any size, skilled advice must be sought.

Fractures and Dislocations.—Great care is needed in these cases. As long as the skin is sound and the fracture is what is known as a simple fracture, good union may be expected ; but directly the skin is broken and air gets access to the broken end, the fracture becomes converted into a compound fracture, and the course is very much more severe. It is hardly necessary to point out how easily this misfortune may be brought about by want of care in the removal of the patient from the place of accident to his home. Many cases have occurred where the bone has been thrust through the skin by rough handling during the transit. In the case of the *leg* or *thigh*, the limb may be found shortened and perhaps twisted in some way. If so, take the foot firmly, replace it in its natural position, and draw gently downwards so as to bring the two limbs as nearly as possible to an equal length, but without applying force ; then tie the two legs together with a scarf or handkerchief, just above the ankle, and again below and above the knee. In dislocations of the *hip* it will be found that no drawing down makes any difference to the length, or it may even be longer than the other from the first : here the only thing to be done is to tie the two legs

together as before. In a fracture of the *arm* between the shoulder and elbow, let the hand lie loosely in an ordinary sling, and tie a scarf or handkerchief round the body so as to keep the arm close to the side. If the *forearm* is broken—i.e., the part between the elbow and wrist joints—let the whole forearm lie evenly in a sling, so adjusted as to support the whole length: in these fractures temporary splints may easily be applied. If the *shoulder* is dislocated, the arm will not come to the side, and the hand must simply be supported in a sling. It is not wise to try and reduce any dislocations without medical advice, for there may be a fracture as well, or some other injury, and permanent harm may be done to the limb. The only doubtful exceptions are the elbow and fingers. The *elbow* assumes often, when dislocated, such an inconvenient position, and usually slips in place so easily, that an attempt may be made to reduce it, by steadying the upper arm, taking firm hold of the wrist, drawing it downwards, placing the knee in the bend of the elbow, and gradually bending the lower arm over it towards the shoulder. The *wrist* is seldom dislocated, in fact such an injury may be left out of the question here. Dislocations of the *fingers* may generally be reduced by pulling strongly on them. Be careful about dislocations of the *thumb*; it is sometimes quite impossible to reduce them by any means. In fracture of the *collar-bone*, put the hand in a sling, and take the weight of the arm off the shoulder by a handkerchief passed round the elbow, and tied tightly over the opposite shoulder. In fractures of the *ribs*, bandage the chest firmly, or pin a flannel band firmly round it. This will limit the movements of the chest, and give great relief. Little can be done in other fractures, save taking care that no harm is done by unnecessary jolting or other means. In many of the above fractures, especially if the patients have to be carried some distance, it will be advisable to take extra precautions to prevent in-

jury, by applying temporary splints. These are best made of thick pasteboard—a bonnet-box, or something of that kind : if the accident occurs out of doors, some bark, narrow bundles of straw, thin branches tied together, or thickly folded brown paper, may all be utilised to keep the limb temporarily at rest. These splints are best applied one on each side of the fractured limb, and kept in place by handkerchiefs. A patient with a fractured leg or thigh should be placed on a mattress, not feather-bed ; and it will be all the better if a board is placed under this, to keep the splints from sinking down, and so disarranging the position of the limb. A bed-pull—i.e., a cross-bar of thick wood with a strong cord fixed to it, and this again made fast to a ring in the ceiling—will be of immense assistance to a patient in these cases ; in fact it is almost a necessity, and can easily be applied by any carpenter. What is known as a cradle, to keep the bedclothes off the limb, is also necessary ; a bonnet-box will answer the purpose admirably. In lifting a fracture always have plenty of assistance. Let one take the limb at the bottom, and the other at the top of the splint, passing the fingers of each hand under the splint, and letting the thumbs meet, or as nearly so as possible, over the limb. In unwinding the bandage also, do not let the end lie loose, but gather it up closely as you proceed. A bandage may thus be removed in a very much shorter time than is otherwise necessary.

Bleeding.—When an artery of any size is wounded, the blood comes out in jets, and is bright red ; bleeding from a vein, on the contrary, oozes out, and is much darker in colour. The following are the usual means adopted to stop bleeding :—

1. *Direct Pressure.*—By means of the finger pressed firmly on the wounded spot, serious loss of blood need in no case occur, if the bleeding spot can be seen : it may always be thus controlled. Persons must remember this, and never lose their presence of mind. By strips of lint folded into a

thick pad, or a towel folded and firmly pressed on the place, either by the hand or by a firm bandage, bleeding from the head can always be controlled, for the pad presses the vessel firmly against the bone and closes it. In any position where the vessel can be thus compressed against a firm substance this will succeed, but the pad must not be removed for forty-eight hours, unless absolutely necessary for other reasons, or the bleeding will recommence. In some cases, where blood comes from the bottom of a large deep wound, a sponge or some strips of lint may be firmly packed into the wound, and kept there; but this will require some courage to do effectually, as it causes much pain, and other means should be first tried.

2. *By what is known as a tourniquet.* A temporary one may be thus applied. Take a handkerchief and tie it tightly round the limb above the bleeding spot; introduce under this a firm piece of wood, and twist it round and round, so as to tighten the handkerchief till all bleeding stops. This plan is very useful when the bleeding is from some part of one of the limbs, but is now usually superseded by the following:—

3. *By tying an elastic band firmly round the limb.*—This is much more easily applied. At all railway stations these bands are now kept, and the officials of the railway company instructed as to their use. If one is not kept in every house, there ought to be one in every village, as it is invaluable when a large vessel of the limb is wounded. In applying it it is simply wound two or three times round the limb above the bleeding point, being drawn as firmly as possible each time, and it is then tied securely, or is made to fasten with two hooks. This proceeding renders unnecessary detailed directions as to the course of the different arteries, and will effectually control any bleeding from a wounded artery in the limbs. Care must be taken to draw the band sufficiently tight, and it must be looked on as only a temporary means

- of stopping severe hæmorrhage from an artery till surgical assistance can arrive.

It remains to notice a few special forms of bleeding.

Bleeding from the Nose.—Do not let the patient hang his head over a basin ; let him sit upright and apply cold to the bridge of the nose and nape of the neck, or syringe ice-cold water up the nose. Hold the hands above the head. Do not blow the nose. If these means fail, the nose must be plugged by a surgeon.

Bleeding from Varicose Veins of the Leg.—Raise the leg considerably above the level of the body, keep the patient at full length on a sofa, put a pad and bandage over the wounded part, and apply firm pressure in this case *below* the wound, because the course of blood in the veins is from below upwards towards the heart.

Spitting of Blood.—Keep the patient raised in bed ; let him avoid coughing as much as possible ; give him ice to suck, and iced milk to drink ; keep the room cool ; do not give anything hot ; if the spitting is profuse, put an ice-bag to his chest ; let him keep perfectly quiet, and not exert himself in any way. He must not even get out of bed on any pretence.

Vomiting of Blood.—The same rules apply, but instead of putting an ice-bag to the chest, apply a mustard plaster over the stomach.

In all these cases do not be in a hurry to give stimulants ; a little faintness does good, as it tends to restrain the bleeding. See also that there is nothing tight about the limbs or neck that may interfere with the circulation.

Suffocation.—An interruption of the function of respiration, which, sufficiently prolonged, causes death. Under this head we may conveniently include not only drowning, strangling, and hanging, but also those cases in which food gets into the windpipe and obstructs the passage, and those

in which deleterious gases are breathed to a dangerous degree, as the gases from burning charcoal, escape of ordinary gas, &c. When the respiration is totally obstructed, all external movements cease within five minutes, and the heart within ten minutes. Restoration is possible as long as the heart continues to beat, but some cases of drowning have been restored after a much longer period (half-an-hour), it being then probable that the person has fainted at the moment of immersion. Even in apparently hopeless cases, therefore, all means should be tried for some considerable time. The treatment of persons apparently drowned may be taken as a type, the differences in other forms of suffocation being subsequently noticed.

Drowning.—Raise the patient, and hold the head downwards for a moment, to allow any water to escape; cleanse mouth and nostrils; open the mouth; keep the tongue forward; loosen all tight clothing. Place him on his back, and keep head and shoulders slightly raised. Grasp his arms just above the elbows, and draw them gently and steadily upwards till they meet above the head (this is for the purpose of drawing air into the lungs); keep the arms in that position for two seconds, then turn them down, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest (for the purpose of pressing air out of the lungs). Repeat these measures alternately fifteen times in a minute, till the patient is seen to make a voluntary effort to breathe. (This is known as Sylvester's method of performing artificial respiration, and is the best.) Whilst this is proceeding, others may be engaged in other ways, as in removing wet clothing, and wrapping him in blankets, or dry clothes. Putting ammonia to the nose, tickling the back of the throat with a feather, and slapping the surface of the face and chest, are all useful in tending to provoke respiration. After breathing has been restored, it is necessary to induce warmth and circulation by

applying hot flannels, bottles, &c., and by rubbing the limbs upwards firmly and quickly. Lastly, when he can swallow, small quantities of hot tea, wine and water, &c., may be given.

Hanging and Strangling.—Cut the patient down, and commence artificial respiration as above.

Suffocation from Charcoal Fumes.—Remove the person at once into the fresh air, and commence Sylvester's method of artificial respiration; but it is doubtful whether this will be of much service, as carbonic oxide is the most poisonous agent in these cases, and acts as a blood poison. Nothing else can be done, however, except by a medical man. Great care should be taken not to sleep in a room where there is no flue for the escape of fumes of burning charcoal, or into which there is a leakage from a stove pipe.

Suffocation from Carbonic Acid.—This is the gas that is known as the choke damp of mines. It also accumulates in the process of brewing over vats of fermenting beer, and is given off from lime kilns, being met with also in old wells, volcanic grottoes, &c. Treatment in all these cases is removal into a pure atmosphere, and performance of artificial respiration. It is this gas which causes the headache, sense of oppression, and drowsiness felt in badly ventilated rooms, especially where much gas is being burnt.

Poisoning from Escape of Gas.—Carbonic oxide is such an active poison, that probably it is the chief cause of death in these cases, and the same treatment may be applied as from that poison.

Foreign Substances in Windpipe.—These are sometimes drawn into this tube by a sudden breath whilst eating, as from laughing, &c., or when a substance is being carried in the mouth. It is no easy matter to dislodge them, and they will give rise to difficult breathing, distressing paroxysms of cough, &c. The patient may be placed on his stomach, with

the head downwards and the back well slapped. This is seldom successful, and surgical assistance is almost always necessary.

A large piece of meat or food may lodge in the swallow, so as to shut off the entrance to the windpipe; it can usually be here reached by the finger and removed.

Stings by Venomous Insects, as Gnats, Wasps, &c.—Remove the sting if present. Vinegar and water, dilute ammonia, or eau de cologne and water, will give relief: moist soil immediately applied is also said to remove the pain at once. Where there are many wasp-stings, some stimulant may be necessary. After a snake or adder bite, a band should be tied tightly round the limb above the bite to prevent entrance of the poison into the system, and the place should be well burnt by a red hot iron. A free use of stimulants is essential.

Stings from Plants, Nettles, &c.—Apply dilute solution of ammonia or of carbonate of soda. This will give great relief if done at once.

Bite by Dog.—Wash the wound well and encourage bleeding. It is best then to freely apply nitric acid to it, as this is a liquid, and gets more freely to every corner of the wound; but if this would necessitate delay, use a hot iron, or lunar caustic. If the dog is known to be rabid, the hot iron should be used, or if the wound is on the finger it is better at once to amputate it. An absurd superstition is held in many country places, that if the dog is killed the person bitten will not have hydrophobia; this, of course, is a most ignorant and silly notion. It is much more satisfactory to the mind of the person bitten to keep the dog under observation, to see if he develops rabies.

Sunstroke.—Remove into a cold place. Apply cold douche to the head and cold sponging to the body. Fan the body. Give small quantities of cool water, but in this be very care.

ful; and also in applying the cold douche, do not go to extremes.

Burns.—If slight and simply occasioning redness, dust well with flour, and wrap plenty of cotton wool round the part. If it has gone a stage farther, and blisters have formed, spread some vaseline, zinc ointment, or cold cream on strips of lint; prick the blisters in several places with a needle to let out the fluid, wrap the ointment round it, apply plenty of cotton wool, and a bandage. Any very severe burn may be dressed in the same way, till help arrives. The great point is to exclude all access of air. Give stimulants if necessary, and keep the patient warm. It cannot be too widely known, that the best way of putting out the flames, when a person's clothes have caught fire, is by taking the hearth-rug, a great coat, or any similar article that is handy, and wrapping it closely round him, or rolling him in it, so as to entirely prevent the access of air.

Burns by Acids.—Bathe the parts with an alkaline fluid, like dilute ammonia, or carbonate of soda in solution (this is generally at hand), and afterwards dress as a *burn*.

Burns by Lime.—Bathe the part with vinegar and water. If lime gets into the eye, it will do an immense amount of mischief, and always requires medical advice, or permanent mischief will result. Till advice can be procured, weak vinegar and water must be freely applied by running it over the eye.

Lightning Stroke.—Apply cold to the head, and, if necessary, warmth to the extremities; rub the limbs well, and give some stimulants, as soon as the patient can swallow.

Cold and Frostbite.—If a person is suffering very severely from the effects of cold, the temperature must only be raised very gradually. He must be brought into a cold room, his clothes removed, and blankets wrapped round him: the limbs and body must be gently and continuously rubbed, first with ice, then with dry flannel, or the hand. When he can swallow,

warm drinks may be given, and later on stimulants. If a part only of the body gets frostbitten, as the nose, it is known by its first becoming blue and congested, and afterwards yellowish and tallowy; sensation is lost in it, and the sufferer may not know what mischief is caused. Rub the part first with snow, and so on as above.

Foreign Bodies in Nose and Ear.—Leave them alone. It is usually difficult for a doctor to remove them, and if an unskilled person attempts it, he will render the doctor's task much more difficult, probably impossible. Gentle syringing may alone be tried on the ear. As to foreign bodies in the eye, see page 183.

Swallowing Foreign Bodies, as Coins, Needles, &c.—Do not be in a hurry to give castor oil, &c.; in fact, do just the reverse. Keep the bowels confined, and give plenty of suet pudding, gruel, and such like food. By this means the needle or other object is more likely to get imbedded in the mass, and to do no injury to the bowels. If the substance sticks before reaching the stomach, try the effect of swallowing large draughts of water, &c. If it is too large to pass into the stomach, and cannot be reached with the finger, surgical aid must be sought.

Injuries to the Head.—It is not the design of this work to go into the differences between concussion of the brain, hæmorrhage, and fracture of the skull. Their treatment till aid arrives is identical. Remove the patient as quickly as possible to a cool, darkened room, keep him lying down, perfectly quiet, with the head somewhat raised, and apply cold rags to the head.

Immediate Treatment in cases of the more Common Poisons.

Acids (Nitric, Sulphuric, Hydrochloric Acids).—Give continuously plenty of alkaline fluid well diluted. Bicarbonate

of soda or potash, ammonia, sal volatile, common washing soda, chalk, magnesia, or whiting, whichever may be at hand, mixed with plenty of water. Thick gruel, white of egg, and milk are also useful.

Carbolic Acid and Creosote.—Give emetics ; * lime water may be drunk, or a tablespoonful of sweet oil taken occasionally ; stimulants will generally be necessary.

Oxalic Acid.—Give chalk, lime, or whiting. Do not give potash, soda, ammonia, or their salts.

Prussic Acid.—Death is so sudden, that usually nothing can be done. Emetics, plenty of stimulants, hot and cold douche alternately, and artificial respiration may be tried.

Aconite.—Give emetics, stimulants, warmth, and friction to the surface of the body.

Alcohol (Drunkenness).—Emetics, cold douche, keep the patient roused, flap with a cold wet towel, &c.

Alkalies (Potash, Soda, and Ammonia).—Give plenty of water, and in it a little vinegar, lemon juice, or orange juice ; also white of egg, milk, gruel, and sweet oil.

Antimony (Tartar emetic).—Generally there is vomiting : if not, give an emetic. Large doses of strong coffee, milk, white of egg, may be used ; stimulants, if there is much faintness.

Arsenic.—Emetics if necessary, plenty of magnesia, stimulants, warmth and friction to surface of body.

Belladonna (Deadly Nightshade).—Emetics, stimulants, coffee, hot and cold douche alternately, artificial respiration.

Blister or Blistering Fluids.—Emetics, barley water, white of egg, and gruel. Do not give oil.

Chloral.—Emetics ; apply warmth and friction to the surface ; keep the patient roused by speaking to him, flapping with a wet towel, &c. ; artificial respiration.

* See page 152 for a list of useful emetics.

Chloroform.—Lower the head, and commence artificial respiration; plenty of fresh air; hot and cold douche; stimulants when the patient can swallow.

Copper Salts (Bluestone).—Emetics if necessary; give plenty of milk and eggs, also barley water and gruel.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Emetics; plenty of white of egg beaten up in water, arrowroot or gruel; stimulants if necessary.

Cyanide of Potassium.—Treatment same as for Prussic Acid. This compound, which is very deadly, and which somewhat resembles sugar, is largely used in photography, and some other processes.

Digitalis (Foxglove).—Emetics, plenty of stimulants, &c.; keep the patient lying down for a long time.

Hemlock (Conium).—Emetics, strong tea, stimulants, warmth and friction, artificial respiration.

Laburnum Seeds.—Emetics, stimulants, hot and cold douche.

Lead (Sugar of Lead).—Emetics; give half an ounce of Epsom salts in water, also milk, white of egg, and barley water.

Lunar Caustic (Ordinary Caustic used to Warts, Corns, &c.).—Give plenty of common salt dissolved in water or milk emetics, white of egg, barley water, &c.

Mushrooms.—Emetics; stimulants freely; apply warmth and friction.

Opium.—Emetics. Keep patient walking about, pinch him, and try to rouse him in every way. Hot coffee, cold douche to head, artificial respiration.

Phosphorus.—Emetics; no oils or fats of any kind; white of egg, barley water, &c.

Strychnia.—Emetics; inhalation of chloroform if possible.

Turpentine.—Emetics; white of egg, barley water, milk, &c.

White Precipitate.—Emetics; plenty of white of egg beaten up in water; arrowroot, barley water, &c.; stimulants if necessary.

Such are the poisons most likely to be met with, and their treatment. A few explanations are necessary.

Friction and artificial respiration must be applied as in the directions given under the head of drowning.

Stimulants include all wines and spirits ; in bad cases preferably the latter, and often with hot water. Also salvolatile, strong smelling salts, ammonia to the nostrils, &c.

Emetics.—The one most usually at hand is mustard—a tablespoonful to half a pint of water ; or common salt, two tablespoonfuls to half a pint of water. Sulphate of zinc, 30 grs. (half a teaspoonful) in water, is about the best of all if obtainable. It should be kept in remote country districts in the house ready weighed. Powdered ipecacuanha, same dose in water, or ipecacuanha wine, two tablespoonfuls in water, may also be taken. Tickling the back of the throat with the finger or with a feather will help to produce vomiting, and so will draughts of tepid water.

The following are poisonous compounds in common use, with the poison they contain, and in accordance with the directions for which they must be treated:—

Almond Flavour: Laurel Water: Essential Oil of Almonds: Benzol and Nitro Benzol:—*Prussic Acid*.

Chlorodyne: Godfrey's Cordial: Syrup of Poppies: Soothing Syrup: Nephenthe:—*Opium*.

Vermin Killers. Almost all made up of *Strychnia*.

Rat Poisons: Lucifer Matches:—*Phosphorus*.

Emerald Green: Fly Papers:—*Arsenic*.

Salt of Sorrel or Essential Salt of Lemons. Really an acid oxalate of potash, and must be treated like *Oxalic Acid*.

Spirit of Salt:—*Hydrochloric Acid*. Sometimes kept in houses to clean brass.

Indigestion.—There are several forms, and it is not easy to give only simple remedies. Cases of heartburn or the sharp

burning pain felt at the pit of the stomach after a meal, are best relieved by small doses of bicarbonate of soda—about as much as will lie on a sixpence—dissolved in a wine-glass of water. Indigestion with much pain and distress, if it can be traced to a heavy meal, or a meal which has consisted of some very indigestible food, is cut short almost at once by an emetic. Colic or spasms is often a most intensely painful disorder : till medical assistance can arrive hot turpentine fomentations may be applied externally, and hot brandy and water may be administered. If very severe, nothing but opium will relieve it, and chlorodyne in twenty drop doses every two hours may be given ; but never give this to a child, and, if possible, get medical advice before resorting to such strong drugs, especially as stronger opiates still may be required.

Toothache.—If due to commencing inflammation or congestion about the fangs, &c., this will be relieved by hot bran poultices made as directed on page 175. Rubbing the gums with equal parts of laudanum and spirits of chloroform will also often relieve it, but great care must be taken in using such strong remedies. Internal remedies when the pain is very acute must be of such a character that they should only be given under a medical man's directions.

Neuralgia.—External remedies known as counter irritants often give relief, as mustard poultices, &c., or strong sedative liniments—aconite or belladonna liniments especially—but these are exceedingly poisonous. Internally, quinine in five grain doses may be tried, but if not successful medical advice should be sought before using stronger remedies. Quinine in this dose is best taken as a powder in a small quantity of coffee ; this effectually disguises the taste.

CHAPTER II.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

The diseases to which children are subject are, as a rule, those which attack older people ; but there are undoubtedly diseases peculiar to children ; and diseases in children are so modified by the marked excitability of their nervous system and other peculiarities, that something, however little, must be said concerning them. It is impossible here, however, to go into the subject fully. To do so would alone more than fill the space allotted to this part of the work. Now, children can tell us nothing ; all their symptoms must be made out by careful observation of their ways, their appearance, their manner, &c., and the utmost must be made of the least change from the child's habitual demeanour. After some experience it is easy for a medical man to tell almost with certainty, from simple observation of a child for a few minutes, what that child may be suffering from ; and this habit of observation must be acquired by any one wishing to become a good nurse, or to be useful to her children in their various maladies.

As an example, take the case of a child with inflammation of the lungs or chest walls. He will probably be found lying on one side, and will show repugnance if an attempt is made to turn him on the other ; the breathing will be very hurried, and the breaths short and shallow ; he will have a short, dry cough, interrupted almost as soon as it has commenced ; there will be no wheezing and rattling, as in bronchitis ; he will spit nothing up at any time, but this is

peculiar to children, as they swallow the phlegm at once, and cannot be taught to spit matters out of their mouth ; the face will look flushed and feverish, and the nostrils will be hard at work with each breath ; the pulse will be very fast ; the body will feel extremely hot and dry, seeming to almost burn the hand ; the cry will be like the cough, merely a short, sharp whimper, interrupted almost as soon as commenced, as if the attempt gave him pain ; his whole time will be taken up, as it were, with the difficult task of breathing ; he will wish to be left alone, and probably show repugnance to any interference, declining all food, except cold water, which he will drink with avidity.

Much more might be pointed out as to the different stages of the disease, but, as a contrast, let us take bronchitis, and show the differences between the two. Here the little sufferer will still breathe quickly, and the nostrils will work rapidly, more so as the disease progresses ; there will obviously be much secretion about the lungs, and wheezing, rattling noises will be heard in the chest and throat ; the cough will be much longer and looser ; it will evidently be attended with much expectoration, which is usually at once swallowed, but occasionally it will come up in quantities, and can be wiped out of the mouth ; he will not lie on his side, but will like to be raised somewhat in bed, as he can then get his breath more easily ; the skin will not feel hot and dry, but covered with perspiration, brought on by the muscular exertion of working hard for his breath ; the pulse will be fast, but perhaps chiefly from the exertion of breathing, much force being required, as it were, to pump the air in and out of the obstructed tubes, and food will still be declined. This will show what can be done in the matter of observation in children, and, did space permit, each different disease might be taken *seriatim*, and the differences noted ; enough, however, has been given for an example. It will be

the nurse's duty to note all these points, however trifling, and report them to the doctor. A few of the more common ailments of children and their treatment must be shortly described.

Feverishness.—So excitable is their nervous system, that the least thing may throw children into a state of violent fever—even some undigested food may do this: so that it is not wise to be unduly alarmed, unless other symptoms declare themselves that point unmistakably to disorder of some particular organ. If indigestion is supposed to be the cause, and the child is quite an infant, a small dose of grey powder can do no harm, and may give relief when it has acted. It is astonishing how small a dose will do good; half a grain is ample, and will act as well as a much larger dose. It may be given in a little milk, and the child will not notice it. Whilst on the subject of medicines, the old practice of giving large nauseous powders may be emphatically condemned; the dose of grey powder suggested, or, for an older child, the same dose of calomel, is ample, quite tasteless, and may be given in a little milk without the child knowing it. These powders, unfortunately, must not be given regularly in obstinate constipation, or they would in time cause serious symptoms. Small pills containing these ingredients (and many other sorts also) are now made up and sold as “parvules.” They look like small rose-coloured pills, have a sweetish taste, and children suck them like sweets; they cannot be too highly recommended and used. Further treatment for feverishness may consist of a warm bath, or sponging with warm water, and rest in bed in a well-ventilated, darkened room.

Teething.—This process reacts on the nervous system in various ways in different children: one child may have diarrhœa and symptoms of bowel disorder at the cutting of each series of teeth, another will have all the symptoms of a bad cold, whilst another may have a somewhat severe

attack of bronchitis at these times. More care must be given to the diet and nursing, and the various disorders must be treated medically. If, as in the more favourable cases, there is only some slight fever, it may be treated as in the former paragraph. Lancing the gums is occasionally useful, but should not be performed till the tooth is evidently just ready to come through, and is giving rise to symptoms of irritability. There is no doubt that teething may give rise to convulsions.

The first teeth generally cut are the two front teeth of the lower jaw (as a rule, those of the lower jaw just precede the upper), then the corresponding teeth of the upper jaw; next will come the four teeth on each side of these. The front teeth usually appear at the seventh month, and the second at the ninth, but there are many exceptions; some children do not begin to cut their teeth till they are a year old. The first set of teeth are generally complete from the age of two years to two and a half. The number of the first set is twenty.

Thrush.—Generally denotes a weak state of health, and is due to improper food. The great mistake is to begin farinaceous food too soon. This should never be commenced till the child is six months old, except under medical advice, and even then some of the partially malted foods should be used, beginning with very small quantities, as Dr Mellin's or Liebig's food for infants. It is customary to treat this complaint by smearing the tongue with a nasty mess of borax and honey. As it is due to the development of a fungoid growth, it is much more rational and effectual to keep the mouth frequently wiped with a rag dipped in sanitas lotion, or in a saturated solution of boracic acid. Great attention should always be paid to the cleanliness of feeding bottles, &c.

Discharge from the Eyes.—Many new-born children are subject to a discharge from the eyes, which, if neglected, gets

very profuse, gumming the lids together after sleep, and soon destroying the eye. It is generally the custom to regard this very lightly, and we mention the subject here to condemn such negligence most emphatically. If treated early the discharge is easily cured, but numbers of eyes are lost annually from neglecting the first stages. Alum lotion (a teaspoonful to a pint of rain water) should be thoroughly washed over the surface of the globe of the eye every half-hour. Wipe all discharge away with a piece of rag dipped in the same lotion, and burn the rag immediately, as the discharge is very infectious. For the same reason, wash the hands well after each application of the lotion, use separate towels, &c.

Eczema of Head.—This is another disease often much neglected till great mischief is done. If slight, soften the scabs well with plenty of sweet oil, almost continuously applied, and then rub in some vaseline. If severe, the scabs must be softened by using linseed poultices with sweet oil, till they can be removed, and then zinc ointment or vaseline may be used. The general health may require treatment at the same time.

Thread Worms.—These are always situated at the lower end of the bowel. It is useless and weakening to give the child aperients for them, though of course constipation must not be permitted; they are best cured by injections of salt and water, given with a small india-rubber bottle. They often cause the screaming at night, and nightmare, to which some children are subject, and occasionally worse troubles, such as convulsions, &c.

Descent of the Bowel.—Generally caused by constipation. To this attention must be paid. When it is down bathe it carefully with alum lotion, and then replace it. If this does not succeed, consult a doctor.

Constipation.—If the child is very young, a teaspoonful of glycerine every morning will often succeed in overcoming

it, or rubbing the bowels night and morning with sweet oil. Sometimes very small doses of belladonna, given every night as a parvule (see page 156), will in time produce a proper action. In older children fruit may be tried, or the diet may be varied.

Diarrhœa and Vomiting.—Generally due to faulty feeding. If it shows signs of continuing, do not neglect it, but seek medical advice at once. On its first appearance give only milk, or milk and lime water in proportions, according to the age, with a few drops of brandy; give more meals, and less quantities at each meal. If the child has habitually much flatulence, a few drops of brandy will do good.

Nocturnal Incontinence.—If children wet their beds after two years of age, on no account neglect it, but consult a doctor, and if he says that they will grow out of it, consult another. It is easily cured at this age as a rule, but, if neglected, the habit becomes so confirmed that it is most difficult to overcome it.

Diseases of the Lungs.—In bronchitis it is very necessary to keep up a warm moist atmosphere whilst the attack lasts, and the child should remain continuously in one room at a certain temperature, with a bronchitis kettle at work, or some hot water poured occasionally into a bucket standing near the bed, so that the steam may escape into the room. It is of no use to simply keep a kettle boiling on the fire, as the steam goes then straight up the chimney; a tube must be put to the spout of the kettle, so as to convey the steam into the room.

Inflammation of the lungs in children is generally a further stage of bronchitis.

Croup.—The most common form of croup is due to inflammation of the upper part of the windpipe, and is dangerous from the small size of this tube in children, so that the swelling caused by the inflammation may quite block it. It is the

sight of by mothers. It is not too much to say that if children are brought up under a good system, if they are fed upon good, plain, wholesome food, and if their sleeping accommodation is adequate, they will thrive as well in London as anywhere else.

By good food is meant suitable food properly cooked. For a baby not fed by the mother, condensed milk, rightly mixed, is most nourishing. When condensed milk does not appear to agree with the child, then inquiry will almost certainly show that the fault lies in the mixing, and not in the condensed milk. The constitution of one child differs from that of another, and this fact must keep the careful nurse on her guard, to anticipate and provide for any peculiarities of diet which may be necessary in consequence. Remembering this, it may be broadly asserted that a healthy child will do well on condensed milk alone for the first three months. Afterwards must be added by degrees biscuit powder, or some other similar food, to be followed in from three to six months by beef tea. When meat is given at first, raw rump steak, finely minced and cooked by means of boiling gravy poured over it, should be given in small quantities. When meat in larger quantities is required, none but that which has been once cooked only should be given to children. They cannot digest twice-cooked food, and it ought never to be given to them.

In this connection attention may usefully be called to the cruelty practised upon the children of the poor by certain landowners and farmers, who refuse to supply the poor with milk. Attention was recently called in the *Lancet* to the action of a wealthy landlord in Northamptonshire, who behaved with brutal tyranny to the poor on his estate. Here, in three weeks, out of a population of 100 souls, three children are reported to have died from want of that nourishment which good milk can alone supply. In one of these cases the parents resided under the same roof that covered the squire's

dairy, wherein was stored the milk of a large herd of cows. Not one drop of milk was, however, allowed to be given to the poor suffering little one ; nor in this village can the poor procure milk. Now and again buttermilk was occasionally given in small quantities, but since the *Lancet* exposed the landlord's cruelty this practice is forbidden. The author regrets that he cannot print the name of the squire in question, as he deserves the contempt of all men. In this Northamptonshire village the diet of the babies has, in consequence, to consist of corn flour, bread and water, and death soon terminates their sufferings. No wonder the population in villages is decreasing ! It would be a great gain if the clergy in each parish were to arrange to supply milk from the school or some other centre. The present state of things is a disgrace to our common humanity, and a remedy must speedily be found for it.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL HINTS ON NURSING.

Rules for the Sick Room.—Consider in all things the comfort of the patient. If light or noise seems to annoy him, rectify the grievance as effectually as possible. Do not worry him with unnecessary questions, or press food on him when he has great distaste for it, unless you are specially told to do so by the medical man. Loud talking must on no account be permitted, but whispering is often just as cruel, as the patient may strain his attention to hear what is said. Do not discuss his symptoms before him, and especially not any bad symptoms ; when you think he is asleep he may only be dozing, and it would then be gross cruelty. Avoid all unnecessary noises ; do not rustle a newspaper ; bring the coal up wrapped in paper, and put it on the fire with your hand. Do not allow visitors into the room indiscriminately, but only such as are likely to be quiet and helpful. Always look cheerful and pleasant before him, and, if he is low-spirited, do your best to encourage him. Empty slops outside the room, carefully clean all vessels, and keep a small quantity of some disinfectant in the bed-pan. Never leave the room without looking round to see if there is anything you have to take with you.

Arrangement of the Sick Room.—This room, if possible, should be on the cheerful and quiet side of the house. A fireplace as a means of ventilation is most essential. The bed should not be exactly facing the window, and it should be near the centre of the bedroom, that air may get to it on

all sides, and the nurse move easily round it. Screens may be placed, if necessary, so as to exclude superfluous light and draughts. All useless ornaments and articles likely to form a lodging for dust must be removed, but a daily supply of fresh flowers will tend to brighten and enliven the room. Place a small table by the bed within easy reach of the patient, and on it any drink, fruit, &c., that he may be constantly desiring. Keep the medicines handy, but all poisonous drugs should be kept carefully by themselves, and preferably under lock and key. The temperature of the room should be from 60° to 65°, except in bronchitis, croup, or other diseases, in which the doctor's orders must be taken. The thermometer should neither hang exactly over the fireplace nor in the draught from the window.

Ventilation.—This is a most essential requisite, but for which probably least provision is ordinarily made. When possible, and it is very seldom not so, one of the windows should always be down an inch at the top; a screen being arranged, so that there shall be no draught on the patient. Do not be afraid of night air. This fear is a popular delusion; in towns, at any rate, the night air is usually the purest. A small fire or a lamp in the grate will help greatly to purify a room. On no account burn pastilles and spray scent about a sick room; such means only conceal the smell without purifying. If there is any smell, let it be removed by ventilation. In very cold weather, or when the patient is suffering from certain throat and lung affections, the room must be ventilated thoroughly three or four times a day, by either opening the window freely for a few minutes, and covering the patient entirely with blankets, or by first admitting fresh air into an adjoining room, and then, when it is warmed, opening the intervening door. It is seldom advisable to ventilate by means of the door; the stale air of the house, kitchen smells, and noises get in at the same time. The

number of cases in which the window is better kept closed is quite infinitesimal. It is a most fearful but popular mistake that fresh air is in some way poisonous.

Washing.—Unless otherwise ordered, the patient should have his body sponged over as far as practicable every morning, and the face and hands again at night. There are few diseases in which this is impracticable if it is carefully performed, and too much of the body not exposed at one time, and it adds greatly to the patient's comfort. The teeth and mouth require especial care if he is unable to attend to them himself, or dark-coloured foul discharges gather round the teeth and gums. The nurse should in these cases dip a rag in sanitas and water, or lemon juice and water, and carefully cleanse the teeth and gums with it, afterwards burning the rag. In some fever cases this must be done very frequently. A small piece of stick with the rag tied to it is preferred by some. Mackintoshes over the sheet to protect it whilst washing are useful, but they strike terribly cold unless first well warmed.

Bathing.—This must only be done under instructions from the doctor. Get everything ready before disturbing the patient, as quickly and noiselessly as possible, and avoid all undue exposure, especially during the operation of drying. The following list will be useful :—

Cold bath, . . .	40° to 60° Fahrenheit.
Tepid bath, . . .	70° „ 80° „
Warm bath, . . .	80° „ 95° „
Hot bath, . . .	96° „ 100° „

On no account have the temperature over 100° F. unless specially ordered.

Bed making.—Have all sheets, blankets, changes of linen, &c., well aired immediately before use. In all bad cases with much hæmorrhage or discharge, keep a clean Mackintosh

under such part of the patient as is requisite, and place a draw sheet over it. The draw sheet is one of a nurse's most serviceable agents, keeping the patient dry, and protecting the bed ; in some cases it requires changing frequently, and it is of the utmost importance that this should be done with the least possible disturbance. A soft old sheet having been folded to the required width (generally two feet), let the sheet be rolled up at one end, leaving just sufficient of it to pass under the patient's buttocks. When the sheet is wet, draw it through from the side opposite to the one under which it was first passed, unrolling just enough of the clean end to secure a dry piece under the buttocks. The soiled end may then be rolled up tightly and pinned. In this way one draw sheet will be sufficient for several changes, and by pinning a clean one to it, a succession of drawsheets may be passed under a patient with the least possible disturbance. When it is necessary to change the bedclothes of a bed-ridden or nearly helpless patient, the following will be found an easy course to pursue:—Having a clean sheet half rolled up, turn the patient on one side, roll up the dirty under sheet as close to the patient as possible, and place the unrolled half of the clean sheet over that portion of the bed from which the dirty linen has been removed ; then turn your patient on to this, and having removed the remainder of the dirty sheet, and replaced it by unrolling the clean one, the patient will be made comfortable very rapidly and with the least possible inconvenience. If the patient is too weak to be thus moved, it is not difficult to change the under sheet without much disturbance, provided the aid of an assistant is secured. With this method it is necessary to begin at the head of the bed, to gradually roll up the dirty sheet, and at the same time to replace it with the clean one, which must be rolled up and put in readiness at the head of the bed before the dirty linen is removed. With a little practice this may be done quickly,

and without any discomfort to the patient. In surgical cases, fractures, &c., the patient may grasp the bed-pull, and thus raise himself sufficiently to allow the sheets to be changed without any trouble or delay.

Bed-pan.—Should be covered with loose flannel and kept near the fire. The slipper shape is the one more easily used. Introduce it at the side of the bed, bend the patient's knees, and slip it under him. Place some disinfectant powder in it before use; cover it afterwards with some more powder, and remove it immediately from the room.

Feeding-cup.—Should have a nicely curved spout, better if at right angles with the handle. Scald it after use.

Feeding.—Bring the meals on a tray covered with a clean napkin. Prop the patient up with bed-rest or pillow, cover his shoulders, and put a napkin under his chin. If he has to be fed, do not hurry him, wash his mouth afterwards, and make him comfortable. Remove all food from the room at the end of a meal. Do not in severe cases let him sleep too long without food, but in these cases get instructions from the doctor, as sleep may be more beneficial than food. Feeding a patient in an unconscious or semi-conscious state is often a matter of some difficulty: the points to remember are—(1) to give only a small quantity at once; (2) to pass it well back to the root of the tongue. This often seems a bold plan, but really it is safer than the more timid practice of just passing it between the lips. In the former case it immediately calls into action those muscles concerned in the act of swallowing, and usually at once disappears; in the latter it remains gurgling and accumulating in the mouth, until it is perhaps suddenly drawn into the windpipe by the patient taking a deep breath, when it gives rise to alarming symptoms of choking. Sometimes it is possible, if the patient keeps his teeth firmly clenched, to pass one finger between the teeth and cheek, and draw the cheek outward, thus forming a

pouch into which the nourishment may be poured ; then by withdrawing the finger and keeping the head low, the liquid may often be pressed into the centre and back part of the mouth, when it is immediately swallowed. In these cases only liquid nourishment must be given. In any severe case it is advisable to get the medical man in charge of the patient to order in writing the diet of the patient, and this must be strictly adhered to. Sodawater and milk (3 parts to 1) is a most refreshing drink for a feverish patient. In cases of serious or exhausting disease, always give the patient a little warm food—warm milk or arrowroot—with perhaps a little brandy in it just before he settles down for the night. Also have ready for him when he wakes early in the morning a little warm nourishment, and keep rather more fire going, as it is at this time that the period of lowest temperature of the body is reached, and a little extra warmth should be furnished, that he may quickly rally from any approaching exhaustion.

Preservation of Ice.—Ice in many cases of illness is so valuable that any hint as to its preservation is useful. To prevent it from melting too quickly the great need is to drain its water away as quickly as it forms. This is best done by getting a piece of coarse flannel with large open meshes, and tying it round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped depression of flannel to half the depth of the tumbler. This flannel cup may be filled with small pieces of ice, and another piece of flannel put over the top. A reserve supply in a cool place outside the bedroom may be secured by making a flannel cup on the above plan, in a jug, and filling it with ice, care being taken that there is space enough below the bag to allow the water to collect, and leave the ice dry. Ice is best broken into small pieces by the point of a strong needle or skewer.

To give Cod Liver or Castor Oil.—Rinse out a wine glass with a little brandy, leaving a few drops at the bottom of the

glass. Pour the dose of oil into the glass, and the spirit will roll the oil, so to speak, into a ball like the yolk of an egg, which can then be easily swallowed without any unpleasant taste. A little milk may be afterwards taken. Another good plan is to divide a lemon, squeezing the juice from each half into a separate tumbler. To the one add a wine-glassful of water, and sufficient sugar to make it palatable. In the other tumbler, beat up the dose of oil with the lemon juice, then add some sugar and a little water; stir this well up to the moment of swallowing, and after taking it, give the patient the previously prepared lemonade. Others recommend that the oil should be mixed with milk or coffee, or, better still, with a small basin of soup. It may be added that one teaspoonful of glycerine and two teaspoonfuls of castor oil make a most effectual dose.

To apply Leeches.—Thoroughly clean the skin, and smear a little milk or porter over it. Place the leech or leeches in a glass, and invert over it. When gorged, they will usually drop off; if they do not, sprinkle a little salt over them. Never place them over a large vein. If more blood is desired, bathe the bites with hot water, or apply hot fomentations for a few minutes. If they bleed too freely, place a small thick pad of lint over them, and press firmly for some time.

To apply a Blister.—Blistering fluid may be painted on the part, or a plaster may be employed. The former is cleaner and more simple. The latter should be bandaged on, not stuck down with adhesive plaster, which would be drawn upon after a time as the blister rose, and cause much pain. It usually takes six to twelve hours for a blister to rise. When risen, the blister may be pricked to let out the fluid, and dressed with some simple ointment, or the thin raised skin may be removed altogether by cutting round its edge with scissors, and then the raw surface dressed with simple ointment, or, if it be desired to keep the blister open for some time, with savin ointment. If a blister does not

rise after twelve hours, a poultice or hot water dressing will often cause it to do so.

To give an Enema.—Pass first plenty of hot water through the apparatus, with the object of warming it, and also of seeing that it works properly. The point must be oiled, and introduced into the lower part of the bowel, the patient lying on his left side. Enemas are given with two objects—(1) to relieve the bowels, when not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pints of liquid must be used; (2) to supply nourishment to the patient, or to relieve diarrhoea, when small injections must be given of 2 to 3 oz. ;—a small elastic bottle of that size is best for these cases. When large injections are used, they must be very gradually pumped up, stopping occasionally when they cause straining, till it has passed away. The second class of injections are used small, that they may be retained as long as possible. The following are some of the most commonly used injections:—

- (1.) Warm soapsuds and water.

Warm gruel very thin, strained through fine muslin, or it will clog the instrument.

Castor oil, 2 or 3 oz. added to either of the above.

- (2.) Starch injection, 2 oz. of thin starch with 30 drops of laudanum. This is to relieve diarrhoea, and must only be given to a grown-up person.

Nourishing injections must be given under instructions from the doctor. They are now usually mixed with one of the numerous digestive extracts so much in vogue, which causes them to undergo a process of artificial digestion in the lower part of the bowel, and to be more readily taken into the system.

To give Suppositories.—Introduce them with the finger for a short distance into the lower part of the bowel, the patient lying on his left side.

Subcutaneous injections should on no account be given, except after instructions and directions from the medical man.

of linseed meal ; add boiling water, and stir constantly with a wooden spoon or spatula till it is of the proper consistence ; be careful not to add too much water. When mixed, turn it out on a piece of clean rag or tow (muslin, called tiffany, about 2d. a yard, is better than rag or tow) of the requisite size, and spread it evenly over the surface. Next fold the sides of the muslin neatly into the margin of the poultice, and spread a little vaseline or sweet oil over its surface. If this is done, and too much water has not been added, it will not adhere to the skin on removal, but, to prevent this, some persons prefer to lay a piece of very thin muslin over it. Apply it as warm as it can be borne ; cover it with a thin sheet of Mackintosh, and apply a bandage, or, if on the body, pin a warm towel round the body to keep it in place. A poultice thus applied ought to keep hot for about four hours, and should then be removed.

Charcoal Poultice.—Made by adding two or more tablespoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal to the linseed. It is most valuable in removing the smell from foul wounds.

Opium Poultices.—Pour a teaspoonful of laudanum over the surface of the linseed poultice. Used to relieve pain.

Bread Poultice.—Put the necessary quantity of stale bread into a basin, and pour over it sufficient boiling water to soak it thoroughly ; let it remain for about five minutes with a plate covering the basin, then drain off superfluous water, and place the bread between layers of muslin or soft old linen.

Jacket Poultice.—Two large linseed poultices, one to the chest, the other to the back, and kept in place by a towel pinned firmly round the body. Useful in many cases of acute lung disease.

Mustard Plaster.—Mix ground mustard with warm water to a thin paste, spread on brown paper or cloth ; cover it with thin muslin, and apply it till surface is reddened ; this ought

to be on from twenty to thirty minutes. Mustard leaves are generally used now; they are much cleaner and more elegant, but give rise to more pain, and their effect is less.

Yeast Poultices.—One pound of flour or linseed meal mixed with half a pint of brewer's yeast. The mixture to be heated in a jar placed in a saucepan of water over the fire, and carefully stirred to prevent burning. When very hot, it must be spread like other poultices on tow or muslin.

Bran Poultices.—Dry heat is often much more comfortable than moist, especially when poultices from their position, as on the face, cannot be everywhere closely applied to the skin. For this purpose bran poultices are the most comfortable ones. They are made by filling muslin bags with bran, and quilting them once or twice, after which they are heated in the oven, and applied. Two should be in use at the same time, one in the oven, the other on the patient. Chamomile flowers may be used instead of bran.

In some cases of neuralgia and lumbago greater heat is required; then hot sand-bags will be found most serviceable. They also retain the heat a very long time, and by their weight exercise some pressure on the part, which again helps to relieve the pain. Sand-bags are made by filling with sand pieces of ticking sewn up as long and rather narrow bags; they must not be filled too full, or they cannot be so well adjusted to the part.

Hot Fomentations.—Must be hot and well wrung out. New flannel is the best material. Put a short round towel over an empty basin; place the dry flannel in the towel, and pour over it plenty of boiling water. Quickly wrap the towel round the flannel, and twist the two ends of the towel (into each of which a wooden roller may be first inserted) in opposite directions, so as to squeeze out all the water. Apply it immediately, and cover it and the adjoining parts with a piece of Mackintosh, or with another thick piece of dry flannel,

doubled so as to thoroughly overlap the wet flannel on all sides. These fomentations must be changed about every four hours or as soon as they feel cold.

Poppy Fomentations.—Crush two poppy heads and boil well in two pints of water; strain, wring out a flannel in the hot liquid, and apply in the same way.

Turpentine Fomentations.—Sprinkle a tablespoonful of turpentine over the surface of the hot flannel prepared as for hot fomentations. Keep it on about twenty minutes, or till the skin is quite red.

Laudanum Fomentations.—Sprinkle in the same way a teaspoonful of laudanum over the surface of the hot flannel. These may be applied continuously like the hot fomentations as long as there is pain, being renewed when cold.

Cold Applications.—*Ice-Bag.*—Half fill a thin bladder or india-rubber bag with small pieces of ice: if filled, it does not adapt itself to the part. It must be renewed before the ice is quite melted. Used to allay inflammation in a wounded part.

Evaporating Lotions.—Made with vinegar or spirit, in the proportion of a wineglassful to half a pint. They must not be covered, but left to evaporate quickly, as they thus act by keeping down the temperature of an inflamed part. The bed during their use must be protected by waterproof sheeting. One or two folds of rag must be laid over the part, and kept constantly wet with the lotion. It is a common mistake to use too many folds of rag; when this is done, the lower layers get quite hot, as their lotion cannot evaporate: they thus keep the part hot instead of cold. Any spirit—as gin or eau de cologne—will answer the purpose. Such lotions are very serviceable in reducing inflammation, but not so efficient as the ice-bag, which should be reserved for extreme cases, as a wounded joint, or an injury to the head, when inflammation of the brain is dreaded.

Water Dressing.—Dip a piece of lint of the requisite size

in hot water, apply to the part, and cover with a piece of gutta-percha tissue *larger* than the lint, so that it will completely overlap it on all sides; bandage it on firmly. Thus applied, the lint ought to keep warm and moist for twenty-four hours, or longer. Its action is that of a mild poultice, and it generally succeeds that dressing on a discharging wound.

Lotions.—Applied in the same way, dipping the lint into the lotion, instead of into hot water. The lint soon gets warm. Carbolic acid, sanitas, boracic acid, &c., are used in this way as disinfectants to keep down smell and discharge; sulphate of zinc, alum, nitric acid, &c., as stimulants to indolent, slowly healing wounds. It is always better to use a disinfectant than water dressing alone, as any smell is thus much more surely avoided; boracic acid is the least irritating disinfectant.

Ointments.—Must be spread on lint, covered with another piece of dry lint, and bandaged. They are exceedingly varied, and of different uses. Zinc ointment and vaseline are in most common use for ordinary dressings: the latter, however, seems often to irritate the surrounding sound skin. Iodoform ointment cannot be too highly praised for its usefulness in taking away the smell from foul wounds: it is far more serviceable than the disinfecting lotions, though the latter are more generally used. Some people, however, object to the smell of iodoform, which is a very peculiar one, and it also stains linen permanently.

Liniments.—Pour a little liniment into the palm of the hand, and rub briskly into the part till the hand is dry. In using strong sedative liniments, as aconite or belladonna, or irritating liniments, as croton oil, a little of the liniment must be poured on a small piece of flannel, and then rubbed into the desired part. Too much of these strong preparations must not be used at once.

Bed-sores.—Much may be done to avoid bed-sores: by frequent change of position; by great cleanliness, smoothness of the sheets, and dryness; by sponging and powdering with starch powder twice a day; by keeping the bed free from crumbs, &c.; by the skilful arrangement of pillows and timely use of air-cushions or water-pillows; by rubbing the skin over exposed parts with brandy, eau de cologne, or spirit and water, and painting them with collodion, or a lotion composed of equal parts of tincture of catechu and dilute solution of acetate of lead. If the skin becomes red, these remedies must be discontinued, and zinc ointment used with pads so applied as to relieve the pressure on the painful part. Any further stages must be brought under the notice of the medical man.

Report for Doctor.—The nurse should always be able to give the doctor an *exact* report of her patient's condition since his last visit. For this purpose, she should make notes of the following points on paper:—Quantity of food: nature, and times at which it was taken; times of administering medicines; temperature (if necessary) at different times; how long he has slept; how often the bowels have been moved, &c. She must also note, in many cases, the nature of the breathing—the expression of the countenance, as to the amount of pain, &c.; whether there was delirium, and of what kind—low and muttering, noisy and excited, &c. Any matter of a peculiar kind from the stomach, bowels, &c., must be saved for the doctor's inspection. These directions will be valuable in almost any serious disease, but for any particular disease, she should ask the doctor whether there are any points on which he may desire to be informed.

To take a Patient's Temperature.—This is done by an instrument known as a self-registering clinical thermometer. The ordinary temperature of the body is $98\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit. The index must first be shaken below this, by giving the

thermometer a sudden swing or jerk with the bulb downwards. The bulb is then placed in the patient's armpit, and the arm held closely to the side for five minutes by the watch. The thermometer is then removed, and the temperature read off as the index remains fixed till again shaken. Care must be taken that the bulb touches the skin on each side, and that no clothes intervene whilst it is in the armpit.

CHAPTER IV.

MINOR INJURIES AND AILMENTS.

First help in cases of Accident.—Carry the patient as gently as possible to the nearest and most convenient place. Carefully guard all wounded parts, and protect them from further injury. Note if there are any wounds, or much bleeding, taking such steps to stop the latter as have been indicated. A shutter or hurdle is much more pleasant than a jolting cart for his removal, but the men must take care to keep in step. If there is much collapse, give some brandy and water, but not in the reckless manner that is usual. Loosen all the clothes about the neck, especially the collar and necktie. Having reached home, or the place where he is to remain, warm a bed and prepare to get him into it quickly. If the feet are very cold, put hot bottles, or some hot bricks wrapped in flannel, against them. Remove the clothes with the least disturbance possible, especially from any injured part; do not destroy them unnecessarily, but where practicable cut up the seams. The boot and stocking in an injury to the foot must usually be sacrificed, and the outer trousers seam slit. If the arm is injured, remove the clothes from the uninjured arm first; it will then be easy to slip them off the other. In the case of an injury to the head, keep it raised on pillows, and put cold rags to it. It is the rule in hospitals for every accident (except in special cases) to be thoroughly washed all over, or at any rate the limbs, before being put to bed, and this rule may well be applied to all cases. Having thus made the patient comfortable, as far as

you know how, prepare for the doctor's visit by getting ready for him anything he may require—hot water, rags, basins, jugs, scissors, lint, &c. ; much valuable time will often be thus saved.

Bruises.—These require in the first place rest—without which no wounded part can do well. At the discretion of the doctor, or according to the inclination of the patient, bruises may be treated at first with either hot fomentations (see p. 175) or cold evaporating lotions (see p. 176). If on the body, the former must almost necessarily be applied, but if on the limbs, the latter will often be more serviceable. When the inflammation has subsided, and the discolouration is beginning to fade, some stimulating liniment will help to hasten this stage, and equal parts of soap and compound camphor liniments will be found very agreeable, or the old remedy of hartshorn and sweet oil mixed in the proportions of one part of hartshorn, one of water, and two of sweet oil. When beginning to use the injured part, the support of a bandage skilfully applied will be found most serviceable.

Sprains.—These require much the same treatment as bruises if treated by an amateur. Some persons recommend leeches in bad cases ; but they should not be used except by the orders of a surgeon. After the first week, strapping—firmly and evenly applied to the whole of the injured joint—will afford great support and much ease. When the joint is again to be used, the above-mentioned liniments rubbed into the part and a firm bandage afterwards applied will give strength and support to the joint. Sir Erasmus Wilson recommends that in these cases some warm lard should be taken and rubbed into the sprained part for half or three-quarters of an hour ; some cotton wool must then be wrapped round the joint, and a light bandage applied. He states that sprains thus treated recover much more rapidly than others.

Fainting Attacks.—Caused by an insufficient supply of

blood to the brain. Keep the head very low—lower than the body. Give hot brandy and water; put smelling salts, &c., to the nose, and slap the forehead with a cold wet towel, or dash cold water on the face. Open the windows wide. Rub the limbs from below upwards to send the blood to the heart and brain. Give stimulants as soon as the patient can swallow.

Epileptic Fits.—These vary very much in degree, and may consist only of loss of consciousness for a few moments, when the patient recovers as suddenly as he became ill, but remembers nothing of the interval. This requires no treatment, except seeing that the patient does not hurt himself. But in what is generally known as an epileptic fit, the patient falls, foams at the mouth, struggles a great deal, becomes blue in the face, and when the fit is over he remains in a dazed stupid state for some time. There is too great a tendency to struggle with such patients, to hold them down and keep them quiet. This is a great mistake; it does far more harm than good. He should, if possible, be placed in the middle of a large bed, and care taken that he does not hurt himself in his struggles, particularly that he does not strike his arms violently against the sides of the bed. If, however, he falls when out of doors, roll up a coat, or put something soft under his head, and control the limbs sufficiently to prevent him from injuring himself, but do no more. Put a cork or something between his teeth to prevent him from biting his tongue. Do not attempt to make him swallow anything. Unfasten his clothes, especially about the neck and chest. Persons subject to these fits should not be employed in any work in which they are likely to injure themselves on the sudden advent of a fit.

Hysterical Fits.—Almost always occur in young girls, and can generally be distinguished from epileptic fits by opening the lids, and touching the ball of the eye. In hysteria this part is sensitive, and the patient will wince, but in epilepsy

all sensation is abolished, and the patient will not feel anything at all. Hysterical people, also, never bite their tongue nor hurt themselves. If, however, there is any doubt, it will be safer to treat it as an epileptic fit. In true hysteria a few sharp strokes across the face with a cold wet towel, or pouring some cold water from a height on to the face, will usually cut short the fit, speaking firmly to the patient at the same time. Do not treat such patients harshly, but be very firm with them, and above all, never commiserate them; this will only make them a great deal worse. As long as sympathetic but unwise friends will rub their limbs, kiss them, and condole with them, so long will the fit last.

Stroke.—Caused by arrest of circulation through some portion of the vessels of the brain. Patient usually falls down insensible, and there is found to be paralysis of one side of the body. Lift him into bed, keep the head well raised, and apply cold rags to his head. Be careful about giving him anything, as he may not be able to swallow. Send for a doctor.

Foreign Bodies in Eye.—If under lower lid, easily removed by drawing down the lid, and removing with the corner of a handkerchief or towel. If under the upper lid, may sometimes be removed by rubbing it towards the inner corner of the eye, or by pulling the upper eyelid forward over the lower; if these means fail, place a knitting needle or pencil across the upper part of the lid with one hand, take hold of the eyelashes with the other, and turn the lid inside out over the knitting needle, which must at the same time be pressed downwards a little. By these means all the under surface of the upper lid may be thoroughly examined. Sometimes a sharp fragment of steel or dust will strike the clear part of the eye itself, and remain embedded there. It is very difficult for an unskilled person even to see these small particles, as they can only be detected in a certain light; so if there is

any suspicion of such an accident, application must be made to a doctor. They have to be lifted out bodily by the point of a sharp penknife.

Stye.—A small boil on the eyelid. Best brought forward as quickly as possible by hot poulticing and fomentations. Directly a yellow point forms on its apex, it should be pricked with a lancet or fine needle, when the matter will escape, and there will be at once great relief from pain.

Cold in the Eye.—May be best treated with poppy fomentations applied externally. Unless very severe, bathing with alum lotion (a teaspoonful to a pint of water), and letting a little of the lotion run into the eye, is preferable. If it gets worse, or does not speedily recover, application should at once be made to a medical man; and all eye cases require great care, for though to the ordinary observer the diseases may appear similar, yet they may be very different, and require very opposite treatment.

Chilblains.—An inflammation of a portion of skin, caused by cold, and generally occurring on the hands and feet. Best treated by frictions with stimulating liniments; of these compound camphor liniment is one of the best. Many people find great relief from painting chilblains with strong tincture of iodine. When they become what is called broken, they must not be rubbed, but dressed with vaseline and cotton wool.

Chapped Hands.—Protect them from cold cutting winds, and dry them carefully after washing. A lotion of equal parts of glycerine, spirits of wine, and rose water is very serviceable, and does not make the hands smart so much as glycerine alone. If they are very bad, spermaceti ointment will cause less smarting. These applications should be used freely at night, and old gloves should then be put on till the morning.

Earache.—Apply a hot bran poultice, or laudanum foment-

ations. If these do not relieve the pain, mix one drop of laudanum with two or three drops of sweet oil in a teaspoon; warm them well over a candle, and drop into the ear, then re-apply the hot dressings. In cases of habitual discharge from the ear, always consult a doctor.

Ingrowing Toe Nail.—Caused by wearing tight boots, or by cutting down the corner of the nail too much. If only just commencing, may be cured by continuously packing oiled cotton wool under the outer edge of the nail, so as to raise it, and push back the skin that tends to overhang. This side of the nail also may be gradually scraped down with glass till it is so thin that it yields. More severe cases must go to the medical man.

Boils and Abscesses.—Must in almost all cases be poulticed, or treated by hot fomentations. These relieve the pain more than anything. Sometimes when the skin is irritable, a crop of small boils will appear around the part from the irritation caused by the poultice. A piece of lint, with a hole cut in the centre, should then be thickly spread with zinc ointment, and this should be applied first, with the hole over the centre of the abscess, and the poultice over that.

Warts.—Best treated by touching them with nitric acid repeatedly, at intervals of about a week. Stick caustic leaves a nasty black stain, and is less efficacious. The nitric acid is best applied by dipping a small slip of wood into it (the end of a match answers capitally), and then touching the wart; by this means too much acid is not used at one time.

Corns.—Remove as far as possible all pressure and friction by protection with unirritating plaster, and easy boots. Keep them cut down assiduously, and in time they may disappear. Iodine paint is often useful. The remedies are legion, but effective ones are still wanting.

Whitlow.—A very severe inflammation of the fingers or thumbs. Use hot poultices and fomentations. The matter

in these cases is generally deeply seated, and the skin is remarkably thick, so if left to itself, it will burrow for a long distance—often into the palm of the hand,—when it may cause widespread and permanent mischief. These cases, therefore, should always be opened early, and be under the treatment of a medical man.

Pediculi.—Lice in the head. Best cured by cleanliness, washing with soft soap, and using remedies to kill the animals. Of these the most harmless is stavesacre ointment, which may be obtained at any chemist's. Other lotions are more dangerous, and are some of them poisonous.

Ringworm.—Iodine paint is very useful when the ringworm is on the head, and lately, sulphur ointment has been highly spoken of; its advantage is that it is quite harmless. Cut the hair quite short on the patches before applying remedies. Be careful about using separate brushes and combs, towels, &c. When on the body it is much more easily cured; iodine paint is perhaps best. There are a large number of remedies recommended for this disease; a few more may be mentioned:—carbolic acid or creosote ointment, mercurial ointment, painting with blistering agents, and croton oil liniment, &c., but it is best to keep to the first-named remedies, and if the case does not then yield, call in further advice.

Vaccination.—After vaccination no effect is noticed till about the third day, then there is a slight redness. On the fifth to the sixth day a small blister begins to form at each mark. On the eighth day this blister attains its full size, and there is a red ring of inflammation around it. On the tenth to twelfth day this inflamed ring gradually disappears, and the blister dries up. At the end of a fortnight a brown scab is formed, which falls off at the end of the third week. Care should be taken that the places do not get rubbed and irritated. Often there is a good deal of inflammation, and the glands in the armpit swell, but these symptoms will

almost always disappear without any treatment. Fomenting with hot water or poppy fomentations will relieve the pain if it is very severe.

Vomiting.—To relieve an urgent attack of vomiting till help arrives is often valuable time gained, and may prevent mischief. Warm drinks, &c., will usually be immediately rejected, but cold drinks taken in small quantities, and frequently, will tend greatly to allay the irritability of the stomach; effervescing drinks act in the same way. Thus, ice in small particles, iced milk and soda water, or iced brandy and soda water, will help to tide over the difficulty till skilled help can arrive. If the attack obviously depends on an undigested meal, an emetic of mustard and water may cure it at once. A mustard poultice over the stomach is also serviceable in most cases.

Diarrhoea.—In the diet of diarrhoea, farinaceous foods, as arrowroot, sago, &c., should be taken, and either cold or tepid, not hot. As a rule, brandy may be usefully combined with them. Lime water and milk, or barley water, may be drunk, and rest in bed is advisable. It is impossible to prescribe any medicine without introducing opium or some drug of that character, which should never be used except under medical advice.

Trusses.—Are used when a part of the bowel protrudes at a weak part of the walls of the abdominal cavity. It is necessary to be careful in many details as to their application. Thus the rupture, as it is called, always tends to come down more when standing or sitting than when lying; and as the truss is used to keep it in place, and must only be put on when the bowel is quite returned, it must be taken off last thing at night, when the patient is lying down, and replaced in the morning before rising, after seeing that the bowel is returned. The skin also must be carefully sponged and cleansed every night, and a little starch powder applied.

Care must be taken that the truss fits evenly, without pressing particularly on any one point, so as to cause a sore.

Elastic Stockings.—Much the same rules apply to these as to trusses. Thus they must be removed at night when in bed, and put on again in the morning before rising, or hanging down the legs at all. It is also advisable to carefully stroke the veins upwards from the foot to the thigh before applying the stockings.

CHAPTER V.

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

There are certain diseases which are known to be infectious, that is, able to be communicated from one person to another, either by direct contact, through the medium of the atmosphere, or otherwise. The present remarks will apply to the acute infectious diseases commonly termed zymotic diseases. The following is a list of them :—

Chicken-pox.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina, or Scarlet Fever.
Cholera.	Measles.	Small-pox.
Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever.	Typhus Fever.
Enteric, or Typhoid Fever.	Pyæmia.	Whooping Cough.
	Relapsing Fever.	

A person suffering from any one of these diseases should be thoroughly isolated from all other members of the family. A room should be prepared for him, by removing all superfluous hangings, carpets, curtains, pictures, &c. ; and two persons should be told off to wait on him, who should not go near any others. Great attention should be paid to the ventilation of the room ; and if care be taken to prevent draughts from blowing directly on the patient, not the least fear need be felt in giving very free ventilation. There should be a little fire in the room to promote free movement of air. In the same way, too, there need be no hesitation in washing a patient daily, with the precautions we have before indicated ; in fact, copious ablution is, in infectious cases, most essential,

though it has unfortunately come to be considered that ventilation and washing in such cases is prejudicial. This notion cannot be too emphatically condemned. A little Condyl's fluid in the water is an advantage. Perfect cleanliness must be enforced in the sick room; and all slops, foul linen, &c., must have some disinfectant poured on them, and be immediately removed from the room. A sheet hanging outside the door of the room, and kept wet with a disinfectant solution, is useful to prevent the spread of the disorder. The bed should be placed in the centre of the room, and, if necessary, a screen arranged so as to keep off any draughts or glare of light. It cannot be enforced too strongly, that there are no means of cutting short these fevers; they run a stated course, and the object in treatment is to nurse the patient carefully through such course, keeping a vigilant watch, and trying to prevent the different complications peculiar to each of them. During the course of the disease, food, if taken, is not digested, and therefore must not be unduly pressed on the patient. Milk and beef-tea will be his almost sole support, combined with stimulants, under the guidance of the doctor. Cold water is generally most earnestly begged, and it may certainly be allowed, if too much is not taken at any one time. The person acting as nurse must be careful not to bend over the patient and inhale his breath, and also not to meddle with any of the foul linen and other matters more than is absolutely necessary. A walk in the fresh air once a day is also very desirable for her. Should the patient become delirious, do not employ straight waistcoats, do not talk to the patient, nor contradict him, and, above all, do not wrestle with him. All these things are quite unnecessary. If the nurse is calm and gentle, and knows how to manage her patient, a little tact is all that is required. She should, however, never lose sight of him for an instant; and all dangerous weapons should be

removed. No sponges must be used, and, as far as practicable, everything that can be burnt after use must be so treated, such as poultices, dressings, &c. No woollen garments should be worn in the room, but dresses of cotton, or some material that will wash. There are certain public duties which ought to be performed in connection with this class of disease. Thus in some towns it is compulsory, and in all cases it ought to be the rule, that the medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances should be immediately made acquainted with any case of infectious disease. One of these officers would then, if necessary, visit the house, and give directions, disinfectants, &c., that would tend to limit the spread of the disease; but it need not be feared that he will interfere with the proper duties of the medical attendant. Again, if a patient has to be removed from one place to another, and there is no proper ambulance for the purpose, notice must be given to the cabman as to the nature of the case, and he must be paid such reasonable sum, in addition to his fare, as will enable him to disinfect his cab. If he do not do so, he is liable to be fined heavily.

In **Scarlet Fever** and **Small-pox**, the scales and dusty powder escaping from the skin are highly infectious. To prevent their diffusion throughout the room, it is advisable to smear the body of the patient daily with camphorated oil, or, better still, with carbolic oil (made by adding one part of pure carbolic acid to forty or sixty parts of olive oil). In measles there is a great tendency for bronchitis and other lung complaints to develop. More care must therefore be taken to protect the patient from draughts, and the temperature of the room may be kept a little higher.

In **Enteric Fever**, there are numerous small points to be noted. There is in this disease a great tendency to the formation of bed-sores, so that these must be carefully watched for, and treated as before directed. The sufferer lies usually

in a low state of muttering delirium, and never asks for anything, so that liquid food, or food, must be given to him constantly, in small quantities, or the mouth will get dry, cracked, and sore, and he will then refuse to take anything. Nasty, brown, foul discharge collects about the teeth and gums, which must be constantly wiped away as before directed. This disease has always accompanying it ulceration of the bowels, so that nothing but liquid, or later semi-liquid food must be given, even after the fever has passed away. If meat or solid food is given too soon, it causes irritation and fresh ulceration over the healed sores, and is a frequent cause of relapse. It is probable that the infection in enteric fever is contained for the most part in the discharges from the bowels. These should be received into a bed-pan containing some disinfecting powder, should immediately be covered with more of the same powder, should be then taken away directly and buried in a deep hole, away from any house, water course, &c., or they may be more safely burnt immediately.

Typhus Fever.—This is very different to typhoid. It is a great pity that the names are so similar, and, consequently, so often mistaken. More often typhoid is now called enteric fever, and it will be well if this name is universally adopted. Typhus fever is exceedingly infectious, and demands free ventilation in its treatment.

After Measures.—When a case of illness from any infectious disease has terminated, the sick room and its contents must be thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. Everything that can be destroyed without much loss should be burnt. The different articles and clothing, bedding, &c., that remain should be hung on lines about the room, the chimney, windows, doors, and all crevices should be stopped, and about a quarter to half a pound of sulphur should be burnt in the room. This is done by putting the sulphur, broken into small

pieces, into an iron vessel, supported by the tongs over a pail of water to prevent the risk of fire, and adding some red-hot coals to it. The room must be immediately closed, and left for a few hours. It is necessary to remember that the fumes from burning sulphur are very poisonous. After this, all doors, windows, &c., must be thrown open, and remain so for some days. All paper should then be stripped from the walls and burnt, the ceiling should be whitewashed, the floors, and all paint, walls, furniture, &c., scrubbed with carbolic soap and water, and the chimney carefully swept. Mattresses and things that cannot well be washed should, if possible, be disinfected by heat in a proper chamber or disinfecting oven. There ought to be one of these in every large town, where such articles could be disinfected at a fixed rate. All things that are sent to the wash should be boiled for some time, and some carbolic acid added to the water. The bedsteads, &c., must be washed with a solution of sulphurous acid, care being taken not to touch the brass-work, which would tarnish at once.

No children should be allowed to attend school from a house where there is infectious disease till they can bring a medical certificate that there is no fear of infection. In case of death, there should be no delay in the burial of the body, and plenty of chloride of lime or carbolic powder should be placed in the coffin.

A few words in conclusion as to the disinfectants to be recommended. This must vary a good deal according to the purpose which they have to fulfil.

To disinfect thoroughly an empty room, nothing can compare with the fumes of burning sulphur, used as above directed. When a patient is lying ill in the room, no disinfectant will do the least good, unless used to such an extent as to be dangerous to the patient. The practice of making the room smell horribly with chlorine from chloride of lime is

useless and dangerous also, as chlorine is a most irritating gas. Some sanitas sprayed about the room is the only thing we can then advise ; it does no good as a disinfectant, but it has a most pleasant, agreeable smell, and refreshes and purifies the room.

As a pure disinfectant nothing is so good as carbolic acid, either as a liquid or powder, for the bed-pan, soiled linen, &c. The great objection to it is its smell. Its use must be advised, but if it is strongly objected to, chloralum, which is without smell, as well as being non-poisonous, may be recommended. Permanganate of potash (Condy's fluid) is good, but will stain very much. Chloride of zinc is also good, but is very caustic, unless much diluted.

The following penalties are incurred under "The Public Health Act, 1875," by the exposure of infected persons or things :—

A person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, who wilfully exposes himself, without proper precautions against spreading the disorder, in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance ; or entering any such conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering : a person in charge of such a patient who thus exposes him : a person who, without previous disinfection, gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection ; is, on conviction, liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 (Section 126).

No proceedings can, however, be taken against any persons transmitting, with proper precautions, articles to be disinfected.

If a person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder enters a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, he is liable, under Section 126, in addition to the penalty, to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss or expense they may suffer in carrying into effect the provisions of the next section (127), which provides that every owner or driver of a public conveyance shall immediately provide for its disinfection after it has, with his knowledge, conveyed any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder.

Persons knowingly letting for hire a house, room, or part of a house in which any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder has been, without having the premises and all articles therein liable to retain infection disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified Medical Practitioner (testified by certificate), are liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. An inn-keeper is to be deemed to let part of a house to any person admitted as a guest (Section 128).

False answers to inquiries as to the existence of infectious disease in the house are punishable by a fine of £20 (Section 129).

CHAPTER VI.

SICK-ROOM COOKERY AND FOOD.

Beef Tea.—Cut up two pounds of lean beef, place it in a jar, add a breakfast-cup of cold water, let it stand for one hour, put the jar in a saucepan of water, let it simmer for an hour, then strain.

Raw Meat Soup.—Very beneficial in convalescence from typhoid fever, or in cases of extreme exhaustion. One pound of raw fillet of beef, free from fat or skin, should be chopped small, and placed in a jar with one pint of water and five drops of hydrochloric acid. Stand this in ice all night, and in the morning put the jar into a pan of water, at 110° F., over a slow or gas stove, and *keep it two hours at this temperature*. It is then to be strained through a stout cloth until the remaining mass is nearly dry. This may be given in two or three doses in the course of twenty-four hours, or, in extreme cases, a wine-glassful every two or three hours. If the raw taste be objectionable, the beef may be quickly roasted on one side before being chopped.

Restorative Beef Essence.—Cut up a pound of lean beef, add a little salt, and put it into an earthen jar with a lid; fasten up the edges with a thick paste, and place in the oven for three or four hours; strain through a coarse sieve, and give two or three tea-spoonfuls at a time.

Mutton Broth.—Take about a pound of the lean part of neck of mutton, cut it up small, place it in a saucepan with a pint of cold water, remove the scum as it rises. When this

ceases, add a dessert-spoonful of pearl barley, boil for two hours, and strain. It may be flavoured with pepper and salt if agreeable.

Chicken Broth.—Cut up the parts of chicken, immerse in cold water in a saucepan, and boil for two hours, skimming off the fat.

Veal Tea.—To be made like mutton broth.

Panada.—Scrape some chicken or veal very finely with a knife, add an equal quantity of stale bread that has been soaked in a little milk and squeezed dry; pound them together in a mortar. It may be cooked, either mixed with veal or chicken broth, or poached in pieces like an egg, and served on mashed potato.

Egg and Brandy Mixture.—Rub together the yolks of two eggs and a table-spoonful of sugar, then add two wine-glassfuls of brandy and two of cinnamon water. Given as a stimulant.

Oatmeal Porridge.—Put just enough coarse Scotch oatmeal into a saucepan to cover the bottom of the saucepan, fill it with cold water, then boil it, let it simmer for three or four hours, stirring occasionally; pour it into a basin, and stir in milk to taste.

Oatmeal Gruel.—Mix one table-spoonful of groats with two of cold water; pour on them one pint of boiling water, stirring all the time; boil for twenty minutes, still stirring; sweeten with sugar, and add sherry or brandy to flavour it if wished. Milk may be used instead of water.

Arrowroot or Corn Flour.—Take nearly a dessert-spoonful of the former, or rather more than that quantity of corn flour, mix it smoothly with two table-spoonfuls of cold water, then pour on it half-a-pint of *boiling* water or *boiling* milk. Flavour with sugar, lemon, or nutmeg to taste, and if made with water, sherry or brandy may be added.

Sago.—Boil a table-spoonful of sago with a breakfast-cupful of milk for twenty minutes. Sweeten and flavour as desired.

Barley Water.—Wash well two ounces of pearl barley; then boil it for twenty minutes with a pint and a half of water in a covered vessel, and strain; sweeten and flavour with lemon peel or lemon juice as desired.

Linseed Tea.—Pour a pint of boiling water over two table-spoonfuls of bruised linseed in a jug; cover it lightly, and stand it near a fire for three or four hours, then strain. Add sliced lemon or sugar-candy to taste. Some flavour it with liquorice.

Lemonade.—Cut a lemon in thin slices, place the slices in a jug, and pour over them a pint of boiling water. Leave till cold, then strain; sweeten to taste.

Toast and Water.—Toast a piece of bread thoroughly, put it in a jug, and pour a quart of boiling water over it; cover it, and leave till cold.

Whey.—Curdle some warm milk with rennet, and strain off the liquid for use.

White Wine Whey.—Add a wine-glassful of sherry to half a pint of boiling milk, then strain; sweeten according to taste.

Treacle Posset.—Pour two table-spoonfuls of treacle into a pint of milk when just *beginning* to boil; let it boil up well, and strain.

Raspberry Vinegar and water, or **Black Currant Jelly** mixed with hot water, and allowed to cool, will make a very nice drink for feverish patients.

Calves' Foot Jelly.—Clean two calves' feet cut into pieces, and stew in two quarts of water till it is reduced to one quart. When cold, take off the fat, and separate the jelly from the sediment. To this stock put half a bottle of sherry, a wine-glass of brandy, three quarters of a pound of sugar, four lemons (the rinds of two only), the whites of four eggs beaten on a plate into a froth; boil for twenty minutes; leave it about ten minutes to cool a little, and then strain through a flannel bag.

Restorative Jelly.—Three ounces of isinglass, two ounces of gum arabic, two ounces of sugar candy. Put them together into an earthen jar, pour upon them a bottle of sherry, tie the jar up closely, and let it stand all night; then set it in a saucepan of water, and let it simmer till all is dissolved.

An Omelette.—Four eggs, a little parsley, a small piece of shallot, bread crumbs grated very fine to make it hang together. Fry it of a nice pale brown, and turn one half over the other. Serve with gravy in the dish.

French Omelette.—Take two eggs, beat the yolks and whites separately; put a little pepper with the yolk, then pour three-quarters of a cupful of new milk into the mixture, beat it up well, mix the whites of the eggs with it, and again beat. Put a little butter into the frying pan, melt it on the fire, pour in the mixture, and keep stirring while frying. It should be fried till it is set.

Savoury Jelly.—Take some thin slices of lean veal and ham, and put them into a stewpan with a carrot, turnip, and two or three onions, according to taste; cover it with water, and let it simmer on a slow fire till it is of a deep brown colour; then put to it a quart of very clear broth, some whole pepper, mace, a little isinglass, and salt to taste. Boil it ten minutes, strain it, skim off all the fat, and put to it the whites of three eggs. Turn it several times through a jelly bag till it is perfectly clear.

Veal Soup.—A knuckle of veal, two cow heels, twelve pepper corns, a glass of sherry, and two quarts of water. Stew all the ingredients in an earthen jar for six hours. Do not open it till cold; when wanted for use, skim off the fat and strain it. Heat as much as is required.

Custard or Egg Pudding.—Break an egg into a tea cup and sweeten it to taste, beat well together, fill up with milk, mix again, tie something over the cup, and boil for ten minutes in a shallow saucepan.

Batter Pudding.—Add a tea-spoonful of flour to the above, and mix with the milk, &c., before boiling.

Blanc Mange.—To one and a half ounces of isinglass put one quart of new milk ; boil it, stirring all the time, till the isinglass is dissolved, then add sugar, and any flavouring agent that may be preferred, with a quarter of a pint of cream ; stir again over the fire till it boils, strain it, keep stirring till it is cold and begins to get thick, then put it into a mould.

Arrowroot Cream.—Beat well the yolks of three eggs ; dissolve a large table-spoonful of arrowroot in half-a-pint of cold water, mix this with the eggs, sweeten with loaf sugar to taste. Next boil the juice and some of the peel of a lemon in a pint of water, pour it boiling on the other ingredients, and stir over the fire till it thickens.

Orange Jelly.—Put one and a half ounces of isinglass into a pint of water, let it boil till it is reduced to one half, take the juice of nine oranges, the rind and juice of half a lemon, sweeten it to taste, boil it three or four minutes, then strain through a bag.

Champagne, Claret, or Sherry Cup.—A bottle of wine, a bottle of soda water, a small tea-cupful of lump sugar, a few slices of lemon peel, grated nutmeg if desired, and plenty of ice. The sugar should be powdered and mixed with the nutmeg and lemon peel in the cup, and then the wine, soda water, and ice should be added.

The above recipes, applying mostly to common articles of sick room diet, will doubtless be found serviceable, but there are many patent foods so much in vogue now that some explanation of their uses and modes of action appears necessary to guide the inexperienced nurse in her choice. The most serviceable of these foods are those which have undergone an artificial process of digestion, in whole or in part, rendering them fit at once to be taken into the body and assimilated, without taxing to any appreciable extent the

feeble digestive powers of the invalid. In such an elementary work as the present, it would take too much time, and would involve too much technical detail, to describe the rationale of the processes adopted. It will be more serviceable to divide foods into Meat, Farinaceous, and Milk sub-divisions, and shortly to note those under each head which are mostly in use.

MEAT FOODS.

* **Benger's Peptonised Beef Jelly.**—This also has undergone a similar process. It is in the form of a solidified beef tea.

Brand's Extract of Beef.—Sold in tins, in the form of a jelly. Two sorts are sold—one to eat cold as a jelly, the other to make into beef tea. This consists only of the juice extracted by heat, and, like the former, has undergone no process of digestion.

* **Carurick's Beef Peptonoids.**—"A concentrated powdered extract of beef, partially digested and combined with an equal portion of gluten." The advantages of this preparation are its portable form, its keeping properties, and its nutritious qualities. Its taste is not very pleasant, however, and it should therefore be well seasoned in some way.

* **Darby's Fluid Meat.**—Here the meat has undergone a process of artificial digestion, rendering it a most nutritious and easily digestible article.

Liebig's Extract.—This should be regarded chiefly as a stimulant. Given with wine or brandy, it is useful in extreme cases of prostration.

* **Valentine's Meat Juice.**—The same remarks apply as in the case of Benger's Peptonised Beef Jelly.

The preparations marked with an asterisk are all highly to be praised, and should be used for invalids in preference to other forms.

FARINACEOUS FOODS.

Allen & Hanbury's Malted Farinaceous Food.

Benger's Self-Digestive Food.

"Liebig's Food for Infants," sometimes called **"Savory & Moore's."**

These have all undergone much the same process. The food has first been well cooked, and has then undergone an artificial process of digestion, or been mixed with such principles as render it very easily digested. These are the foods that should always be given to children, either at their weaning, or when they are being brought up by hand, and are of such an age as to require something more than milk.

Mellins' Food.—This boasts of not being farinaceous, but it belongs to this category. It differs only from the former, in that the farinaceous principle is said to have undergone total digestion, and thus to be fit at once for absorption into the system.

The different Malt Extracts and Maltine may be mentioned as belonging to this class.

MILK FOODS.

Artificial Human Food.—Made by the Aylesbury Dairy Company, and purports to be identical in composition with human milk.

Attlis' Swiss Milk Food.—Condensed Swiss Milk, with grains partially digested.

Condensed Milk.—Agrees well with some children, but other children cannot take it at all.

Nestle's Milk Food, for infants and invalids.

Koumiss.—An effervescing beverage prepared from milk, also by the Aylesbury Dairy Company; some of the principles of the milk are in a partially digested state, rendering it a pleasant and nutritious drink.

The above are all good. The first four are chiefly used for children, and must be varied according to idiosyncrasy and age.

MEAN TIME OF DIGESTION OF THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES OF DIET.

The following table, showing the time it requires to digest various articles of food, has been prepared by an American physician, Dr A. Trego Shertzer of Baltimore. It cannot fail to be of interest to many readers, and the many who suffer from indigestion may find it the most interesting if not the most useful paragraph in the book.

Name of Food.					How Cooked.	H.	M.
Rice	...	...	...	...	Boiled	1	
Tripe, soused	...	...	...	...	Boiled	1	
Eggs, beaten	...	...	...	...	Raw	1	30
Trout, Salmon, fresh	...	...	...	...	Fried	1	30
Soup, barley	...	...	...	...	Boiled	1	30
Apples, sweet, mellow	...	...	...	...	Raw	1	30
Venison steak	...	...	...	...	Broiled	1	35
Sago	...	...	...	...	Boiled	1	45
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	Boiled	2	
Barley	...	...	...	...	Boiled	2	
Milk	...	...	...	...	Boiled	2	
Eggs, fresh	...	...	...	...	Raw	2	
Codfish, cured dry	...	...	...	...	Boiled	2	
Cabbage, with vinegar	...	...	...	...	Raw	2	
Milk	...	...	...	...	Raw	2	15
Eggs, fresh	...	...	...	...	Roasted	2	15
Gelatine	...	...	...	...	Boiled	2	30
Turkey, domestic	...	...	...	...	Roasted	2	30
Lamb, fresh	...	...	...	...	Broiled	2	30
Hash, meat and vegetables	...	...	...	...	Warmed	2	30
Beans, broad	...	...	...	...	Boiled	2	30
Cake, sponge	...	...	...	...	Baked	2	30
Parsnips	...	...	...	...	Boiled	2	30
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	Baked	2	30
Cabbage	...	...	...	...	Raw	2	30

Name of Food.	How Cooked.	H. M.
Chicken, full-grown	Fricassee	2 40
Custard	Baked	2 45
Beef, salt	Boiled	2 45
Oysters, fresh	Raw	2 55
Eggs, fresh	Soft-boiled	3
Beef, fresh, lean, rare	Roasted	3
Pork, recently salted	Stewed	3
Mutton, fresh	Boiled	3
Dumpling, apple	Boiled	3
Beefsteak	Broiled	3
Mutton, fresh	Boiled	3
Oysters, fresh	Roasted	3 45
Pork, recently salted	Broiled	3 15
Pork-chops	Broiled	3 15
Mutton, fresh	Broiled	3 15
Bread, corn	Baked	3 15
Oysters, fresh	Stewed	3 30
Beef, fresh, lean, dry	Roasted	3 30
Butter	Melted	3 30
Cheese, old strong	Raw	3 30
Soup, mutton	Boiled	3 30
Oyster soup	Boiled	3 30
Bread, wheat, fresh	Baked	3 30
Turnips	Boiled	3 30
Eggs, fresh	Hard boiled ...	3 30
Eggs, fresh	Fried	3 30
Beets	Boiled	3 45
Salmon, salted	Boiled	4
Beef	Fried	4
Veal, fresh	Broiled	4
Fowls	Roasted	4
Ducks	Roasted	4
Soup, beef, vegetables and bread ...	Boiled	4
Soup, marrow-bones	Boiled	4 15
Veal, fresh	Fried	4 30
Ducks, wild	Roasted	4 30
Pork, fat, and lean	Roasted	5 15
Tendon	Boiled	5 30
Suet, beef, fresh	Boiled	5 30

PART III.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF FOODS, MEDICAL PREPARA-
TIONS, AND APPLIANCES.**

AUTHOR'S NOTE.

It was necessary, in order to completely carry out the idea of the author in the publication of this book, that some information should be given as to where and how to obtain the most suitable appliances, *i.e.*, artificial limbs, trusses, approved remedies, articles of food, invalid couches, and other necessities for the sick room. The author felt he could not himself undertake the responsibility of recommending the goods of any particular or of certain special firms for the guidance of the public ; but, acting under advice, he decided to set aside a fixed number of pages for the insertion of advertisements concerning such appliances and commodities. This part, therefore, consists of such details concerning medical, surgical, and sanitary appliances, invalid and general furniture, food, and books, as the proprietors, manufacturers, or publishers have deemed it advantageous or necessary to supply. Those, then, who are interested and who know most about these matters have had an opportunity of writing out of their fulness of knowledge such an account of each as they consider best calculated to do it justice. The author hopes that the information thus supplied will be interesting and of service to his readers.

FOODS AND MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

THE CROWN TEA COMPANY'S ECONOMICAL TEAS.

Until recently tea was generally one of the most adulterated of articles. Not to mention the noxious colouring by copper which is still in vogue among the Chinese, some sorts were artificially weighted with iron filings, a magnet for the detection of which may even now be found in some brokers' offices, while used leaves were redried and supplied wholesale to the public. All this is now changed, however, and by dealing with any respectable house, the public may rely on the purity of their favourite beverage. So popular has tea become in this country, owing to its grateful and palatable flavour, as well as its wonderful refreshing and recuperative properties, that some 200 millions of pounds are annually imported, the duty on the home consumption bringing in to the Government a revenue of about £4,000,000.

This enormous bulk has naturally had the effect of reducing prices considerably, and it is only old fashioned people or dwellers in very remote districts who continue to pay from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per pound for the invigorating leaf. Indian tea, too, has competed largely with the China growth for public favour, and, as a rule, blends of the two varieties are most in demand. In calling attention to the following list of our *absolutely pure teas*, we beg to state that they yield to none in *strength and fragrance*, while we are convinced that nothing as *cheap* has yet been offered to consumers.

No.	Price per lb.	Stamps for $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Sample.	No.	Price per lb.	Stamps for $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Sample.
1 Good Tea,	1s. 4d.	6	5 Afternoon Tea,	2s. 8d.	9
2 Household Tea,	1s. 8d.	6	6 Imperial Tea,	3s.	10
3 Special Crown,	2s.	7	7 Pure Indian,	2s. 6d.	8
4 Fine Blend,	2s. 4d.	8	8 Finest Indian,	3s.	10

Agents wanted all over the kingdom:

Crown Tea Company, 19 Abchurch Lane, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

This is an excellent remedy for acidity of the stomach, and relieves heartburn effectually without injuring the coats of the stomach. It prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion, and regulates the bowels if given with the food or separately. The superiority of Dinneford's Magnesia over every other alkaline preparation in gout and rheumatic gout is attested by the most eminent practitioners of medicine. As a corrective for the acidity of wine, and to compose the stomach when deranged by hard drinking or other excess of the table, a wine glassful at bedtime frequently acts like a charm. In warm seasons and hot climates it forms a most delightfully cooling drink, and is undoubtedly the safest and most gentle aperient for ladies and children.

"FER BRAVAIS," BRAVAIS DIALYSED IRON.

The simplest and most efficacious tonic. Probably no tonic is so extensively prescribed as iron in one form or another; but all those who have taken it must have suffered more or less from the inconvenient effect and disagreeable taste of the usual mixtures and preparations of iron, all containing iron,

combined with acids, which are injurious to the teeth and stomach, and disagreeable to the taste. It is well known to medical men that the stomach itself supplies acids enough to combine with and absorb into the blood a neutral metallic solution; but a neutral, yet sufficiently strong, solution of iron, of absolute purity, can only be obtained by a difficult and very slow chemical process called Dialysis. Mr Raoul Bravais, a distinguished French chemist, was the first to undertake the preparation on a large scale of such a solution, and his Dialysed Iron ("Fer Bravais") is neutral, tasteless, entirely free from acids, and at the same time of uniform strength and purity, so that it is prescribed by itself, in drop doses, ensuring a certainty of results in the simplest and most perfect manner. That Bravais' Dialysed Iron, "Fer Bravais," has realised all that can be required is amply attested by the notices of it in the leading medical papers when it was first introduced into this country, as well as by a distinguished London physician, whose reports have been published. We can therefore confidently recommend all who need a tonic to give Bravais' Dialysed Iron a trial, and we are convinced they will not regret it. After taking it for ten days or a fortnight a marked improvement in general health and strength will, in most cases be noticed. The treatment should then be interrupted for a week, and then resumed, say, for another fortnight. In this way the best effects are obtained. In conclusion, we may add that Fer Bravais is not a patent medicine, but a thoroughly *bonâ fide* preparation, and one of the safest, simplest, and best tonics for general use.

In bottles, price—full size, 4s. 6d.; smaller size, 3s. each; with pamphlet containing full instructions for use. Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the "Fer Bravais" London Agency and Depot,

No. 8 Idol Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms and strengthens the system under exhausting diseases, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical Men use it in the following diseases :—Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Fever, Ague, Croup, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cramps, Dysentery, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, Convulsions, Colics, Spasms, Diabetes, Cancer, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Tic-doloreux, Tooth-ache, and all nerve pain.

Manufactured by the *Sole Inventor*,

**Richard Freeman, Pharmacist, 70 Kennington Park Road,
London, S.E.**

Sold by Patent Medicine Dealers in all parts of the world, in Bottles, 1s. 1½d.; 2 oz. 2s. 9d.; 4 oz. 4s. 6d.; half-pints, 11s.; and pints, 20s. each.

MESSRS J. S. FRY & SONS' COCOAS.

Fry's Malted Cocoa, a combination of ALLEN & HANBURY'S Extract of Malt with J. S. FRY & SONS' pure Cocoa Extract, supplies to invalids and all those possessed of weak digestive powers a delicious, refreshing, and invigorating beverage for breakfast, luncheon, or supper.

Both of its constituents being highly concentrated, the MALTED COCOA is economical in use, and possesses highly nutritive properties, and on this account can be recommended with great confidence to the public.

Fry's Cocoa Extract is guaranteed absolutely genuine.

This pure and delicious Cocoa consists of choice Cocoa only, from which the superfluous oil has been extracted. It is easily soluble in boiling water, and is strongly recommended to all who appreciate the full flavour and fine aroma of Cocoa.

Fry's Caracas Cocoa is prepared with the celebrated Cocoa of Caracas, combined with other choice descriptions.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

The value of beef-tea as an efficient tonic in all cases of weakness and digestive disorder is now fully recognised by all medical authorities. For weak or delicate children, invalids during convalescence, or in other cases where solid food cannot be taken or is undesirable, beef-tea is an article of the highest utility. The point of importance is that it should contain those really stimulating elements which are found in fresh meat. Many of the so-called extracts of meat are, as described by Madame Davidis, mere "gluey tablets of bouillon," and there is no guarantee that they are not prepared from inferior or even diseased meat. The Liebig Company's Extract of Meat is prepared only from the choicest, soundest, and freshest meat, and under the direction of an experienced chemist, appointed by Baron Liebig. It is also thrice analysed before it is allowed to be offered for public sale. Professor Bock of Leipzig, in his article "On Food," says:—"Among all the artificially prepared articles of food Liebig Company's Extract of Meat occupies the first place, owing to its properties of exciting and accelerating the tissue-change which renders it easy of digestion, and acceptable to the feeblest and most disordered stomachs. The extract, containing a considerable proportion of phosphates and oxide of iron, is a medicine in the sense that even with the weakest digestion it conveys into the blood elements which contribute powerfully to the efficacious nutrition of the enfeebled body. It therefore deserves to be recommended in all stages of

convalescence, want of blood, and consumption, before preparations of quinine and iron. The proper use of the extract is, however, in conjunction with other articles of food especially vegetables, whereby the extract is endowed with the full nutritive value of the meat." None is genuine without the facsimile of Baron Liebig, the inventor's signature in blue colour across the label.

NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

Report from Dr Cameron, analyst to the City of Dublin:—"This is an excellent food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons. The albuminoids, or flesh-forming ingredients of this food, are very abundant; and its large percentages of fat-producing materials will effectually contribute to the maintenance of the heat and work of the animal mechanism. This food may be used with advantage by persons of all ages." Saml. Barker, M.D., Hon. Physician to the Brighton Hospital for Children, &c., in his work on "Children, and how to Manage them in Health and Sickness," says of this food:—"A readily digested and highly nutritious product, containing a large percentage of the flesh-forming constituents. Children thrive well upon it. Being also rich in phosphates, it is very useful where the teeth and bone development is tardy. It is also excellent for costive habits, being more laxative than some foods." The late Dr Lankester, F.R.S., says:—"I have pleasure in recommending it, especially for children." Sold by all chemists and grocers, and manufactured by

J. R. Neave & Co., Fordingbridge, Salisbury.

PURE COFFEE COMPANY'S COFFEES AND TEAS.

The Pure Coffee Company, proprietors of coffee estates and importers, forward their choice plantation coffee, guaran-

teed absolutely pure, to any railway station in England on receipt of remittance as follows :—

	s.	d.
3 lb. tin, whole or ground, . . .	3	9
7 " " . . .	8	6
14 " " . . .	16	0

Prices of larger quantities, and of raw coffee, forwarded on application.

Ceylon Tea.

The company supply this choice growth in 3 lb., 5 lb., and 10 lb. canisters.

	s.	d.
Pekoe Souchong, per lb., carriage paid, .	2	4
Orange Pekoe, " " . . .	3	4

The Lancet, 3d March 1883, says—"Housekeepers, and particularly managers of large institutions, will be willing enough, we may be sure, to give such coffee a trial."

James Morgan, Manager, 101 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

A. ROBB & CO.'S SPECIALTIES.

Robb's Nursery Biscuits.—These biscuits have been used in the nurseries of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, and in those of the nobility throughout England and the Continent. They constitute a light, agreeable, and nutritious food, contain in a concentrated form all the elements of nutrition in due proportion, are patronized by the most eminent physicians as the best and safest food for infants, and have been solely manufactured by Messrs A. Robb & Company, 79 St Martin's Lane, W.C., for upwards of fifty years. To prepare the food it is desirable to put one biscuit in a cup, pouring boiling water over it, and then to cover it up. When the biscuit is well soaked, drain off the water that remains, then beat up the pulp and the food is ready for use. In some cases a little boiled milk may be added, such addition

to be regulated by the age and health of the child. These biscuits also make a light and nutritious food for invalids.

Robb's Nursery Biscuit Powder for Infants.—This powder is made entirely from Robb's prepared nursery biscuits. It contains all the essential properties of the biscuit, is more portable for exportation, and will keep in any climate. To prepare it for use, mix two dessert spoonfuls in a little cold water, add half a pint of boiling water or milk and water, boil the whole for ten minutes, and it is then ready for use. Robb's biscuits and biscuit powder constitute the best food for infants and invalids, and are solely manufactured by

Messrs A. Robb & Company.

Under the Patronage of the Royal Family, at their Manufactory,
79 St Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

VAN ABBOTT'S FOODS.

DIABETES Diabetic Food.—The gluten bread and other suitable foods for diabetic patients, manufactured by Van Abbott, of 5 Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W., have acquired a world-wide notoriety for their excellence. Diet tables and price lists may be obtained post free on application. These foods received an award of merit at the Medical and Sanitary Exhibition in 1881.

DELICATE CHILDREN.

Van Abbott's Hypophosphite of Lime Biscuits.—These biscuits are specially suitable for delicate children and adults suffering from nervous depression. In the case of delicate children who are suffering from deficiency of bone, weak chests, or debility, they are invaluable. Sole manufacturer, Van Abbott, Invalid Food and Mineral Water Warehouse,

5 Princes Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S SPECIALTIES

For invalids and persons whose digestive powers are impaired ; also for young children.

Fluid Meat.—The only preparation which contains the whole constituents of meat except fat, in a semi-liquid form, the value of which as a nutrient after illness of any kind, or in cases where from old age or other causes digestion is enfeebled, cannot be well over estimated. It is also an excellent restorative after bodily or mental exhaustion.

Pancreatic Emulsion is the special kind of nutriment required for rapidly restoring digestive power, strength, and weight. It supplies the system with the valuable solid form of nourishment which cannot be obtained from oily emulsions, nor oils of any description.

The Best Food for Infants.—Specially prepared for infants, and used in the Royal nurseries.

Acting upon the advice and experiments of eminent physiologists and chemists, Messrs Savory & Moore have been enabled to produce a food, or artificial human milk in a solid state, containing all the elements necessary for the requirements of flesh, bone, nerve, and vital force, in a word, a cooked food of uniform composition, available for all climates, and a ready and perfect substitute for the milk of the mother; pleasant to the taste, without being unduly sweet; wholesome and nutritious, and, most important of all, a food which will lay the foundation for a vigorous childhood and a healthy adolescence.

Datura Tatula.—In asthma and difficult breathing, &c., affords the most prompt and effectual relief by its use in either of the following forms :—Cigars and cigarettes—boxes, 3s., 6s., 8s., 15s. ; pastilles and powder (for non-smokers' use)—boxes, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. ; for use as tobacco—tins, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., 18s.

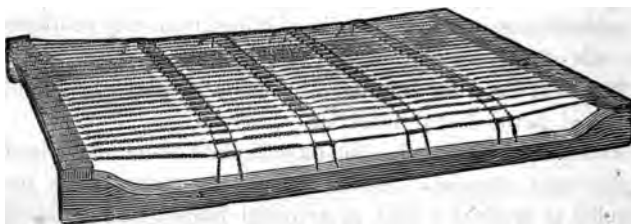
Savory & Moore, 143 New Bond Street, London, W.

INVALID FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES.

CHORLTON & DUGDALE'S INVALID FURNITURE.

The "Excelsior" Patent Spring Mattress.—Patronised by Royalty, the Nobility, the Medical Profession, &c. Awards—nine prize medals and ten certificates of merit.

The patented and peculiar arrangement of the "Excelsior" ensures complete isolation where two or more occupy a bed, the principle of construction *effectually preventing depression in the centre.*



Made to fit any size of wood, brass, or iron bedsteads.

The "Excelsior" Invalid Bed, with appliance for raising an invalid to any angle, easily, painlessly, and immediately by one person.

The "Excelsior" Invalid Chair.—The chair is made in polished pitch-pine, or any other wood to order, with moveable back, and with or without adjustable leg-support and castors. When the leg-support is detached from the chair, as it very quickly can be, being attached by hook-hinges, it forms an excellent adjustable bed-rest for supporting an invalid when in bed.



The "Excelsior" Bed-Rest. The "Matlock" Bed-Rest.—
For supporting an invalid when in bed.

The "Matlock" Invalid Couch, with swivel arrangement



reducing length from 6 feet 9 inches to 4 feet 3 inches. Also made in one length (not reducible) 6 feet 9 inches long. An elegant and useful article of furniture, made in mahogany, oak, pitch-pine, and imitation ebony. Retail from cabinet-makers, upholsterers, &c. Illustrated descriptive circulars and price lists from

Chorlton and Dugdale, 19 Blackfriars Street, Manchester.

**J. H. HAYWOOD'S SURGICAL APPLIANCES, INVALIDS
AND NURSERY REQUISITES, AND MAGNETIC
APPLIANCES.**

Specialties.—Elastic Stockings, Ladies' Belts, Men's Belts, Suspensory Bandages, Chest Expanding Braces, Chest Protectors, Bandages, Air Cushions, Crutches, Enema Apparatus, Trusses, Spinal Supports, Leg Irons, Infants' Belts, Elastic Webs, Urinals.

J. H. Haywood, Castle Gate, Nottingham.

HOOPER & CO'S WATER OR AIR BEDS.

Prices vary with fluctuation of rubber.

Water or Air Mattresses.—The comfort and luxury derivable from these mattresses can hardly be exaggerated. By keeping a level surface, they enable the patient to make any desired movement or change in position, and being elastic in all directions, pressure is neutralized, and bed-sores prevented or cured.

They may be filled with water at any temperature, or with air, or, as is recommended, with water and air combined.

For use on Ordinary Bedsteads.—These are made in various sizes to suit different descriptions of beds, and may be had either full length, three-quarter length (taking the trunk of the body down to the knees), or half length (taking the back and hips, or either separately). The full length mattresses are all made 6 feet long, and their price varies according to the width—from about £13 for a mattress 3 feet wide to £23. 10s. for one 5 feet wide. There are two sizes for the three-quarter length mattresses—30 in. by 40 in., and 36 in. by 48 in.; and two for the half length—24 in. by 26 in., and 27 in. by 30 in., the prices being in proportion. The smallest half length mattress may be calculated to cost £3. 10s.

For Sofas, Couches, &c.—Air or water mattresses are very useful, not only for sofas, couches, &c., but also for invalid carriages, or for berths during a sea voyage, diminishing the jolting and vibration to a very appreciable and comforting degree. *Hand bellows* for introducing air into such mattresses may be had for a small charge, so that they are extremely

portable and easily managed. A mattress 5 feet long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad would cost about £7. 10s. Many kinds of air or water mattresses can be obtained.

For Cases of Paralysis, &c.—Cases of paralysis, disease of the spine, accidents, debility, old age, and similar complaints, require a special kind of mattress, with a central tube for conveying away the evacuations. Patients suffering from incontinence of urine, or from renal paralysis, need an infinity of attention, to say nothing of clean linen, where these useful central tube mattresses are not made use of. Hooper & Co. have constructed a mattress from a design of Mr Wood, F.R.C.S., for the use of such cases, which has a depressed centre, with an opening of about 4 inches wide, from which depends a tube about 2 feet long, capable of being used from both sides, when it is requisite to turn over the bed. Under the tube is placed on the floor a suitable receptacle for the reception of the evacuations, slops, &c. A waterproof sheet, with central hole, is spread over the mattress, and above this should be placed two blankets placed longitudinally, and meeting in the middle, to enable them to be slipped away from either side. Mr Wood testifies that this mattress keeps the patient constantly dry, and quickly heals bed-sores.

A variety of similar appliances, can be obtained by written order, accompanied by P.O.O., from

**Messrs. Hooper & Co., 7 Pall Mall East, London, S.W., and
55 Grosvenor Street, W.**

Who send illustrated price lists free by post.

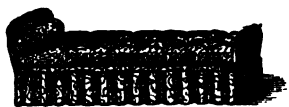
HOWE'S PATENT FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.

Patent Folding Spring Bedstead.—This Bedstead is thus described in the *Morning Post*, May 19, 1881:—"A sofa by day, and a bed by night. A convenient arrangement for Private Houses, Hotels, Bachelor's Chambers, &c."



*Suitable for Bedroom Lounges
and Nurseries.*

Patent Spring Bedstead or Combination Couch.—Mr Charles Read, Surgeon to the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, writes of these goods as follows:—"I cannot speak too highly of Howe's Patent Mattresses and Spring Beds, which I have used during the last four years for both hospital and private patients. Their cheapness, cleanliness, and their always keeping a level elastic surface are great advantages, and render them invaluable in the treatment of spinal cases. The small Couches are also most useful, as they can be easily moved from one room to another."



*Invaluable in every House as a
spare Bed or Sofa.
Most convenient and comfortable
for Invalids.*

Patent Spring Mattress.—The whole of Howe's Patent Articles, and the Patent Spring Beds, Couches, and Mattresses, of which illustrations are here given, may be obtained from all Upholsterers, or of **Stewart & Co., Limited, Sole Agents, 124 Newgate Street, London.**



*In all Sizes to fit any Iron or
Wooden Bedstead.*

Messrs Stewart will forward Illustrated Lists, with Testimonials, post free.

MECHANICAL THERAPEUTICS.

The following works by Mr Heather Bigg may be read with advantage.

Spinal Curvature.—This work comprises a description of all the various types of curvature of the spine, together with the mechanical appliances best suited for their treatment. It is illustrated with pen-and-ink drawings by the Author, and the subject is brought up to the most recent scientific standard. By R. Heather Bigg, 8vo. pp. 128, 3s. 6d. Now ready, 20th thousand.

A Manual of Orthopraxy.—This work fully describes the mechanical treatment of all the deformities, debilities, and deficiencies of the human body, which are amenable to mechanical treatment, under the following heads:—Curvature of the neck, wryneck, paralysis of neck, pigeon-breast, injuries of the face, contractions of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, and fingers, deformities of the arm and hand, drop-shoulder, paralysis of elbow and wrist, writer's and other cramps of the hand. Curvature of the spine in its various forms, spinal debility, spinal irritation. Rupture or hernia in its various kinds, trusses, pendulous abdomen, prolapse of womb, prolapse of rectum, sacro-iliac strain. Cleft spine, spinal tumours, deficiency of thoracic or abdominal walls. Disease and dislocation of hip and knee joints, clubfoot, bowed legs, knock knees, loose cartilages, sprains, varicose veins; paralysis of the muscles of leg and foot. The various artificial arms and legs, prosthetic appliances after loss of various parts of the body. Gymnastics of the body. By R. Heather Bigg, 8vo, pp. 628, 15s.

The above works may be had of

Messrs Churchill, New Burlington Street, London.

Or of the AUTHOR, 56 Wimpole Street, London.

POCOCK BROTHERS' WATER AND AIR BEDS.

The Universal Tubular and Air Beds.—Eight Prize medals and certificates.



Consists of a series of separate and distinct cylinders, any diameter and suitable length, made of water-proof material either for water or air, fitting into a case which keeps them side by side, but slightly apart.

Its advantages over ordinary water or air beds are as follows:—1. It is quickly filled and easily adjusted. 2. It is warm and light, and well adapted for a camp or field-bed, being waterproof. 3. It admits of ventilation in the space between the tubes. 4. It can be regulated so as to relieve pressure from any part required. 5. By the temporary removal of air and water from one or two tubes it affords room for the introduction of a bed-pan.

PRICES.

Bed complete for air of 10 tubes of 5 in. diam., £5. 10s.; Extra tube for do., 10s.; Funnel sheet for do., 10s. 6d.; Bed complete for water of 10 tubes of 5 in. diam., £6. 10s.; Extra tube for do., 12s.; Bed complete with double valves for air and water of 10 tubes of 5 in. diam., £7. 10s.; Extra tube for do., 14s.; Head pillow, 17s.; Wedge-shape air pillow, 36 by 24 ins., £2. 5s.; Bellows, 5s. 6d.

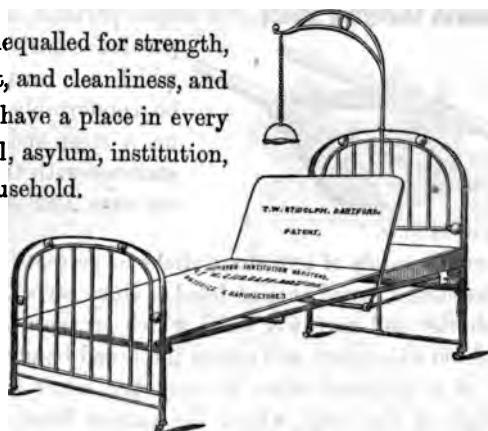
Waterproof sheetings and garments, air and water beds, pillows, cushions, bottles, &c.

Beds and cushions repaired on the shortest notice.

**Pocock Brothers, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
235 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.**

STIDOLPH'S PATENT BEDSTEAD,
With Indestructible Elastic Cloth Sacking,

Is unequalled for strength,
comfort, and cleanliness, and
should have a place in every
hospital, asylum, institution,
and household.



For invalid use the portable crane assists a patient to raise himself in bed. For one prostrate, the patent rest raises with gentle yet resistless power, with ease and silence, remaining firm at any inclination. Noiseless castors fitted, and waterproof funnel sheets provided.

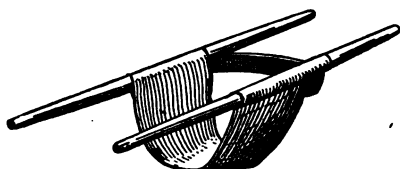
Stidolph's patent for epileptics is the only complete and safe bedstead, being without angles, stuffed all over to prevent injury from falling on, against, or out of it, and is fitted with his ventilating pillow, which removes liability of suffocation from the patient turning on the face in a fit.

The bedstead has special security from detachment of any part by insane patients, and has received the commendation of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, Inspectors of Schools, and of the Medical Faculty. It received highest award at International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, Lond., 1881, "for excellence as hospital bedsteads," and Medal at Exhibition of National Health Society, Lond., 1883.

Designs and prices on application to inventor and patentee,
Thos. Wm. Stidolph, Dartford, Kent.

TEIGNMOUTH CARRYING CHAIR AND FITZROY FOOT-REST.

Teignmouth Carrying Chair.—A simple, portable, and inex-



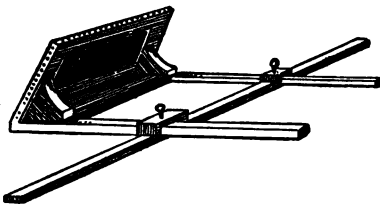
pensive contrivance, in which an invalid may be comfortably carried up a steep and narrow staircase with the greatest ease and small ex-

penditure of labour.

It is formed simply of two stout sticks or poles, to which is securely fastened a broad shaped band of stout carpet. Above this is a shorter and narrower band, which prevents the poles being held too wide apart, and causes the broad band to fall in the form of a hammock when in use; the latter takes the whole weight of the body, whilst the narrow band supports the shoulders.

The whole arrangement rolls up into such a small compass that it can be carried by anyone with one hand, and no house should be without such a useful chair in case of accident or emergency.

The Fitzroy Foot-Rest, as illustrated, consists of a small



framework covered with carpet or canvas, to which are attached two slides working in a bar sufficiently long to get a bearing at the foot-end of any ordinary bedstead. It can

be regulated by sliding backwards or forwards in the cross bar, and secured at any point by pegs for that purpose.

Further particulars as to these appliances may be obtained from

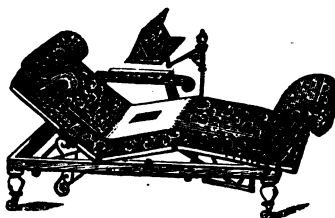
Mrs Blunett, Lady Superintendent, Fitzroy House,
16 and 17 Fitzroy Square, London, W.

JOHN WARD'S INVALID CHAIRS.

No. 1 is **Ward's Self-Propelling Chair**, mounted upon 24-inch rim wheels outside; may be used by a child eight years of age with the greatest ease.



No. 1.



No. 10.

No. 10 is **Ward's General Invalid Couch**, made with or without a convenience; it adjusts the back, seat, and legs to any given position, by means of machinery; and is recommended by the Faculty as being the most complete Bed ever made for confirmed invalids or for fractured limbs.

No. 14 is the simplest and best constructed Chair for carrying invalids up or down stairs. It is also made portable for travelling.



No. 14.



No. 19.

No. 19.—**Ward's Victoria Three-wheel Bath Chair**, with leather hood, German shutter, and patent spring front iron, to which shafts for a pony may be attached. Illustrated catalogues free on application, 246 and 247 **Tottenham Court Road, London** (late of Saville House, Leicester Square).

MINERAL WATERS.

APOLLINARIS, THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

APOLLINARIS is a pure antacid effervescing water of mild alkalinity. Dr HERMANN WEBER, F.R.C.P., has, after an experience of many years, described it "as of great value in gouty and lithic acid diatheses ; gall-stones, catarrh of the bladder and respiratory organs ; used either alone or with hot milk or whey." He recommends APOLLINARIS as an agreeable and useful addition to aperient waters, and a good vehicle for some medicines. Dr Silver, Charing Cross Hospital, ascertained that milk mixed with APOLLINARIS remained sweet and palatable far longer than when mixed with artificial waters.

APOLLINARIS is extensively used as a daily drink for invalids and convalescents throughout the world.

HUNYADI JANOS, THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

THE *Hunyadi Janos Waters* are used with excellent results, according to the most eminent authorities of all countries.

1. As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.
2. For habitual constipation.
3. By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.
4. In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.
5. In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.
6. Against undue deposition of fat in general.
7. Against hæmorrhoids.
8. During pregnancy and in many female diseases.
7. In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.
10. The evil consequences of indiscretion in diet.

May be ordered of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers and Grocers.

RAWLINGS' AERATED WATERS.

Established in the reign of King George III. Importer, exporter, and manufacturer of aerated waters to the Royal Family of England. These waters are carefully and scientifically prepared, and fruit, lemonade, and aromatic ginger ale are specially manufactured for hospitals and convalescent institutions. Professor Heisch, F.C.S., writes of these waters :—

Having repeatedly had the opportunity of examining Rawlings' Mineral Waters, during the last few years, I have much pleasure in stating that owing to the beautiful system of water filtration, and the extreme care and delicacy of manipulation in every part of Mr Rawlings' manufacture, he has rendered his Waters, to say the least, unsurpassed. The perfection of his system of filtration is best evidenced by the fact that not only are Rawlings' Waters practically free from organic impurity, but that, with the exception of the Carbonate of Soda, purposely added, his Soda water contains only *three-tenths* of a grain of solid matter per bottle. The great purity of the Carbonic Acid with which these waters are impregnated is also a remarkable feature, and I may add, that the extent to which they are charged with this gas, is such as can only be attained by the use of very powerful machinery and perfect bottles, which renders Mr Rawlings' Waters so infinitely superior to any contained in syphons, or other similar contrivances, which are quite unable to resist the pressure necessary for the production of a first-rate aerated water.

Rabelais might have referred to Rawlings' aerated waters when he said "drink boldly and spare not."

H. D. Rawling, Nassau Street and Mortimer Street, W.

RUTHIN SODA WATER AND POTASS WATER

Are now constantly recommended by competent authorities in cases of dyspepsia with acidity, gastric irritation, gout and rheumatism, acid conditions of the renal secretions, &c., &c.

The chief objection to these waters, as frequently prepared, is that they are found to be simply carbonated water, containing no alkali, and hence are entirely meritless, whilst too often they are manufactured with dirty and defective machinery in contact with lead, or with water drawn from an impure source, most fatal in its effects. Messrs R. Ellis & Son have gone to enormous expense in erecting machinery of the most perfect order for the manufacture of these ærated waters, which are prepared from the celebrated spring situated on their premises at Ruthin, and exclusively their own private property, the water of which for nearly a century has been far renowned for its absolute purity. Corks branded R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin, and every label bears name and trade mark, viz., "Goat on shield," without which none is genuine.

R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin, North Wales.

WEBB'S MINERAL WATERS.

These waters, which include double soda water, lemonade, Brighton seltzer, potash water (bicarbonate), potash water (citrate), Vichy water, lithia water (containing five grains), Indian tonic water (containing quinine), ginger ale, gingerade, and ginger beer in stone bottles, the last three of which are made from the finest Jamaica ginger and loaf sugar, are all prepared in apparatus of earthenware, slate, glass, and silver, thus preventing metallic impregnation. The water used is obtained on the premises from a spring three hundred and twenty feet deep, and all Webb's waters are guaranteed to keep well. For the convenience of families residing in the country, cases are packed containing two dozen and upwards, either of one kind or assorted as may be desired, and by this system empty bottles may easily be returned. Any or all of the above waters may be obtained direct from the works,

Islington Green, London, N.,

or from the Shipping Stores,

74 High Street, Southampton, or 6 Redcross Street,

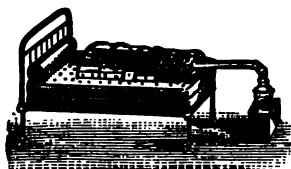
Liverpool.

SANITARY APPLIANCES, BATHS, DISINFECTANTS, &c.

J. ALLEN AND SONS' BATHS.

Silver Medal, National Health Society, 1883.

First class award, International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, 1881, for sick room appliances, manufacturers of



bed-baths, bed-pans, invalids' baths, infants' and invalids' food warmers, enema and douche with bidet, throat sprays, hospital baths, bronchitis kettles, inhalers, and sole inventors and manufacturers of the Portable Turkish Bath, can be used for hot air only, hot air and vapour combined, or for a mercurial or any medicated bath. For rheumatism, gout, eczema, lumbago, sciatica, and skin, liver, and kidney affections.

21 and 23 Marylebone Lane, Oxford Street, London.

POUPARD'S DISINFECTING FLUID.

This is particularly adapted for sick rooms, water closets, urinals, cesspools, drains, stables, &c. Advantages—It disinfects efficiently and rapidly by destroying all infectious matter. It is not poisonous, is free from smell, and only requires trying to be appreciated.

Price 3s. 6d. and 5s. per gall.

C. G. Poupard, Manufacturer, 271 Romford Road,
London, E.

BARRON AND WILSON'S SPECIALITIES.

Ventilation.—All fittings necessary for large establishments, hospitals, schools, &c., are kept in stock by Messrs Barron and Wilson, 7, 8, 9 King William Street, W.C., who are contractors to the Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings, and other Government Departments.

Warming Apparatus—Of the most recent and scientific descriptions are put up at a moderate cost.

Baths.—These indispensable adjuncts to an hospital or sick room can be obtained in any variety. Pillar shower baths of best make, with force-pump complete. Plunge baths, hand shower baths, also those fitted with gas furnace and linen warmer, &c. Hydropathic shallow bath, hip bath, sitz bath, and travelling sitz bath, with covers, locks, and straps.

Bedsteads and Bedding, children's cots, ambulance beds, folding chairs and blankets of superior quality can be obtained from B. & W.

Stoves.—Hot air stoves with ascending and descending flues. Joyce's self consuming stoves, suited for cottage hospitals, or private houses. Particulars and prices from

Barron and Wilson, 7, 8, 9 King William Street, London.

BENHAM & SONS' APPARATUS.

Patent Cooking Apparatus suitable for all large Institutions, Hospitals, Schools, &c., &c. Remarkable for economy in fuel, simplicity of arrangement, and great external coolness. All kinds of Cooking Apparatus can also be obtained at Messrs Benham & Sons, Wigmore Street.

Laundry Drying Closets, made to any size, to suit requirements, and heated by same fire which heats the irons for ironing. Messrs Benham & Sons, Wigmore Street.

Fumigating Ovens for disinfecting clothes, made to any size. To be heated by gas, coal, or coke as desired.

Laundries, fitted with washing and soaking troughs, tables, boiling vats, strainers, and centrifugal wringing machines.

Washing Machines.—The Davey Washing Machine is well known, and has been recently much improved by a patent improved beater.

Pumps for deep wells, for hand or steam power, Lifts or Hoists for hospitals, schools, or any establishments, Lavatories, Baths, and Warming Apparatus of all descriptions can be procured from

**Messrs Benham & Son, 50, 52, 54 Wigmore Street,
London, W.**

THE SANITAS CO., LIMITED.

The "Sanitas" Disinfectants are also antiseptics, deodorants, air purifiers, and general sanitary re-agents. Their active principles are identical with those which are generated by natural processes in pine woods and eucalyptus forests, and in fact the "Sanitas" manufactures are produced by Mr Kingzett's process which is in itself an exact imitation of that which goes on in nature.

It is impossible here to fully describe the nature of the substances which enter into the composition of the various "Sanitas" preparations; it is enough to state that they are of a two-fold character, being both antiseptics and oxidants.

A main feature of these Disinfectants is that they are all perfectly non-poisonous, colourless, and give no stain. All the preparations are made from or contain the same active principles, and they have been so designed as to fulfil not only the more serious objects of disinfection as carried out by sanitary authorities and other public health bodies, but also to meet the requirements of ordinary households and sick rooms; thus, they comprise fluids, oil, an emulsion of the oil, powder, hard, soft, toilet and brown windsor soaps, ointment, veterinary ointment, disinfecting furniture polish, disinfecting fumigators, antiseptic gauze, and such toilet requisites as fluid, nursery powder and tooth powder. The evidence concerning the usefulness of these preparations is of the highest character, and the bare fact that they have been adopted for use by no less than 600 public health bodies is sufficient substantiation of their great value. Any further information may be obtained by direct application to the Company. The address of the manufacturers is as follows:—

**The "Sanitas" Company Limited, Letchfords Building,
Three Colt Lane, Bethnal Green, London, E.**

WM. WOOLLAMS & CO.'s PAPER.


Pure Paper Hangings, Guaranteed Free from Arsenic.-- Analytical chemists and members of the medical profession have proved beyond dispute that many illnesses in families may be traced to the poisonous nature of the wall papers too often chosen for the rooms of dwelling houses. Careful experiment has shown that the most popular colours can be produced in wall papers without the use of any poisonous ingredient. Unfortunately, however, the majority of paper manufacturers still use poisonous dyes, and hence it is important that heads of families and invalids should know that William Woollams &



Co., Manufacturing Paperstainers, 110 High Street, Manchester Square, London, W., are the original makers of non-arsenical papers, the manufacture of which



they commenced in 1859. Having great experience in the selection of materials, which are all rigorously tested, they are enabled to supply artistic wall and ceiling papers in all shades of colour free from arsenic.

 They also desire to announce that a special prize medal was awarded to them by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain in 1879 for "paper hangings free from arsenic," after an exhaustive examination by the analysts to the Institute of a large number of samples cut from pattern books, extending over a series of ten years; and they also received an "award of merit" from the judges at the International Medical and Sanitary Congress, 1881, for similar papers.

Sole address as above. Note "Trade Mark." Write for patterns. No travellers employed.

110 High Street, Manchester Square, W.

THE AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY, LIMITED,

Incorporated under the "Companies' Acts."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

DIRECTORS.

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NASSAU J. SENIOR, Esq., 98 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
SIR HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., 35 Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W.
H. YATES THOMPSON, Esq., 26a Bryanston Square, W.
G. MANDER ALLENDER, Esq., "Solna," Roehampton, Surrey.

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ST PETERSBURGH PLACE, BAYSWATER, W.

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<i>South Kensington Branch</i> . . .	81 GLOUCESTER ROAD, S.W. (Corner of Cromwell Road).
<i>Highbury Branch</i>	95 GROSVENOR ROAD, N.

MEDICAL APPROVAL.

THE AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY have between 300 and 400 members of the medical profession on their list of regular customers, many of them gentlemen of the highest eminence. This fact is significant, as showing the value placed on the measures adopted by THE AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY to ensure the supply to the public of pure and uncontaminated Milk, by those best able to form an opinion as to its importance.

THE AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY was the first and, it is believed, is the only dairy in the world to establish a completely fitted laboratory, where the science of investigation of milk and milk-products can be carried on with the most perfect accuracy.

Monsieur L. Pasteur, on a visit to the premises of THE AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY LIMITED, St Petersburg Place, Bayswater, London, on 9th August 1881, wrote in the Visitors' Book as follows:—

"Je suis charmé de ma visite. Nous sommes ici dans le règne de l'hygiène la mieux entendue, appliquée à une des industries les plus intéressantes. La lutte contre le danger des germes morbides qui peuvent s'introduire accidentellement dans le lait est poussée jusqu'à la sûreté dans la victoire."

Le 9 Août, 1881.

"L. PASTEUR, de l'Institut de France."

TWO OR THREE DELIVERIES OF MILK AND CREAM DAILY,

ALSO OF

KOUMISS, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK, AND OTHER MILK PREPARATIONS.

"What THE AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY have done for the public with regard to an improved milk supply, they have outdone as regards the invalid."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

All descriptions of Dairy Fittings and Machinery.

Full particulars, Price Lists, and Catalogues, may be obtained from the Secretary, AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY, Limited, St Petersburg Place, Bayswater, London, W.

MESSRS WALMESLEY LE TAVERNIER & CO.'S WINES.

WALMESLEY LE TAVERNIER & CO., Limited
(Late *GREEN & Co.*),
90 PICCADILLY, W., & 51 PALL MALL, S.W.

General Manager and Secretary—

ALGERNON C. MASTER,
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Manager of Pall Mall Branch—

THOMAS JEX.

Bankers—

SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, BART., & CO.,
1 CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

Pure wine, free from all adulterations, is admitted by the whole Medical Faculty to be an essential to the successful treatment of disease.

Recognising this contention, and desiring to meet a felt public want, Messrs Walmesley Le Tavernier & Co., Limited, have every confidence in recommending their Wines for general use in private houses, public institutions, and elsewhere where the sick are to be met with.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

*Terms: 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH; 5 PER CENT. INTEREST
AFTER TWELVE MONTHS.*

A P P E N D I X

DETAILED PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN CHARITIES.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL HOSPITALS—

1. London Hospital.
2. Middlesex Hospital.
3. St George's Hospital.
4. West London Hospital.
5. Seamen's Hospital.
6. Westminster Hospital.

PRIVATE RETREAT—

7. Abington Abbey Retreat.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS—

8. Chelsea Hospital for Women.
9. City of London Lying-In Hospital.
10. East London Hospital for Children.
11. Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.
12. Hospital for Women.
13. National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic.

PAY HOSPITALS—

14. Bolingbroke House Pay Hospital.
15. Home Hospitals Association.
16. Hampstead Home Hospital.
17. St Helena Home.
18. St Thomas' Home.

NURSING INSTITUTIONS—

19. Institution for Hospital Trained Nurses.
20. London Association of Nurses.
21. Mildmay Nursing House.

CHARITABLE AGENCIES.

22. Charity Organisation Society.
23. Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

THE Appendix contains further particulars concerning certain Hospitals and Charities, the managers of which desired to state briefly the aims and objects of their Institution and its financial requirements, with the view of securing donations, subscriptions, and legacies from the numerous readers amongst whom this book will circulate. It is proper to observe that, whereas the absence of a Charity from this Appendix conveys no reflection upon its management, the philanthropist may rest assured, that to the best knowledge and belief of the Author, every Charity the name of which appears in the following pages is doing an excellent work, and may be supported with confidence, and that any funds entrusted to the managers will be laid out to the best advantage. Certain advertisements have been refused admission because the Author felt considerable doubt as to the management and *bona fides* of those who wished to appeal for public support.

LEGACIES TO CHARITIES.

PHILANTHROPIC persons who have desired to benefit Charities by Will have often failed in their object owing to loose wording, or an inexact description of the Institution intended to be benefited. Others, again, have failed through not knowing that very few Charities can receive *real estate or impure personality*, and it may be useful therefore to give the names of these Institutions. The Hospitals with such powers known to the Author are only four in number, viz., the Bath Infirmary, Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital (Seamen's Hospital Society) Greenwich, Middlesex Hospital, and St George's Hospital. Any real estate or impure personality left to any other Hospital would be void in law. The following Forms of Bequest may be found useful :—

A.—Form of Gift by Will of Lands, &c.

[*Only applicable in the case of the Institutions referred to above.*]

I give and devise to the _____ all that, etc.
[describing the lands, houses, rents, or other property], for
the use of the said Institution.

B.—Form of Bequest of Money, &c.

[*Applicable to all Institutions.*]

I bequeath to the [give the exact title of the Institution]
the sum of £ _____ for the use of the said Institution, to
be paid free from Legacy-duty, and I declare that the receipt
of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution
shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

LONDON HOSPITAL, WHITECHAPEL, E.

"Humani nihil a me alienum puto."

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Treasurer—HENRY HUCKS GIBBS, Esq.

Chairman—JOHN HENRY BUXTON, Esq.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL bases its appeal for help on the following grounds:—

It maintains nearly 800 beds, and being the only large general hospital for the eastern half of the metropolis and the vast suburbs adjacent, its resources are constantly taxed to the utmost. *It is virtually a free hospital, devoted to the service of the public; nearly three-fourths of the In-Patients being received without the recommendation of Subscribers.* The Patients are, in fact, admitted into the wards according to the severity of their cases, as judged by the medical and surgical officers.

No accident, or similarly urgent case, is ever refused admission.

The yearly cost of maintenance may be stated as over £47,000, while the assured income of the Institution (from Endowments) is not much more than £14,000 a year. To carry on its important work, the London Hospital is therefore principally dependent upon the liberality of the general public, especially as *the districts surrounding the Hospital are extremely poor, and can contribute but slightly to its support.*

The following figures will show the value of this Institution in the treatment of Accident and Disease:—

PATIENTS TREATED AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL IN 1882.

IN-PATIENTS (admitted).

<i>Without</i>	{ <i>Accidents,</i>	2,395	} 7,171
<i>Tickets.</i>	{ <i>Urgent Extra Cases,</i>	2,542	
	{ <i>Recommended by Governors,</i>	2,234	

CHILDREN'S WARD.—1,358 *Children* were among the Patients admitted.

HEBREW PATIENTS.—During the past year 441 Hebrew Patients were admitted into the Special Wards provided for their use. (No separate record is kept of the Hebrew Out-Patients, of whom large numbers are constantly under treatment.)

NOTE.—The Wards of the Institution are always open, and those interested in hospital work are invited to inspect them.

OUT-PATIENTS (*Renewals not included.*)

<i>Without</i>	{ <i>Accidents.</i>	7,650	} 43,375
	{ <i>Minor Casualties (19,707), &c.</i>	21,070	
<i>Tickets.</i>	{ <i>Maternity Patients (attended at own homes).</i>	1,888	
	{ <i>Dental Patients.</i>	4,042	
	{ <i>Skin (4,663), Aural (1,106), Ophthalmic (2,474).</i>	8,243	
	{ <i>New Special Departments.</i>	462	
		19,062	
	<i>Recommended by Subscribers.</i>	19,062	
	<i>Total of Out-Patients treated during the year 1882.</i>		62,437

GOVERNORSHIP, Annual, £5. 5s., Life, £31. 10s., entitling to 16 Patients' Tickets per annum.

SUBSCRIBERS of less than £5. 5s. yearly receive Three Tickets per guinea.

The persons recommended are treated as In or Out Patients according to the Doctor's opinion of the requirements of their cases.

BANKERS.—Messrs ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co., and Messrs GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

A. H. HAGGARD, *Secretary.*

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, MORTIMER STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

Founded 1745. Incorporated 1836.

The Middlesex Hospital is entitled by Act of Parliament TO TAKE BY WILL AND TO HOLD REAL PROPERTY.

THE WEEKLY BOARD OF GOVERNORS earnestly solicit the SUCCOUR of the public to the support of this old-established Hospital, which contains 320 beds. 32 beds are devoted to the Cancer establishment, instituted in 1792, where the patient is allowed to remain "until relieved by art or released by death." Eight beds are appropriated to women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. The other 270 beds are occupied by patients afflicted with the various medical and surgical diseases and accidents to which the poor and labouring classes are subject.

2833 In-patients, and 31,790 Out-door patients were relieved last year, including 528 Lying-in Women, who were attended at their own homes.

THE INCOME FROM ALL THE SOURCES OF THE CHARITY IS QUITE INADEQUATE FOR ITS MAINTENANCE.

A SUBSCRIPTION OF THREE GUINEAS CONSTITUTES AN ANNUAL GOVERNOR, THIRTY GUINEAS A GOVERNOR FOR LIFE.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, R. RUTHVEN PYM, Esq., 59 Strand, W.C., and HENRY HOARE, Esq., 1 Cavendish Square, W.; the Bankers, Messrs COUTTS & Co., Messrs HOARE, Messrs DRUMMOND & Co., and Sir SAMUEL SCOTT & Co.; the Collector, Mr W. H. CHAPLIN, 5 Canonbury Square, Islington; and the SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT, at the Hospital.

—By order,

RALPH LEESON, MAJOR, M.A.,

Secretary-Superintendent.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

President—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Treasurers— { THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.
COLONEL FRANCIS HAYGARTH.

The Hospital provides accommodation for 350 In-Patients.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS are most earnestly solicited.

St George's Hospital is empowered, by Act of Incorporation, to hold Landed Property.

C. L. TODD, *Secretary.*

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

TILL the end of 1882 the Hospital was constructed to contain forty-four Beds only. Owing to the nature of the cases brought for admission, it has been necessary during that year to keep three extra beds in constant use. 678 In-Patients were admitted, and nearly 14,000 Out-Patients attended to. The number of Out-Patient attendances was 43,136.

The West Wing has just been completed, and will enable the beds to be increased to more than 200. One of the new wards is for Children only, and is to contain 30 Cots. Practically, therefore, there is a Children's Hospital in West London.

Funds are urgently required to meet the augmented expenditure to be incurred by the opening of the new wing, and to continue the reduction of a debt which bygone years of adversity have accumulated, and which still amounts to nearly £6,000.

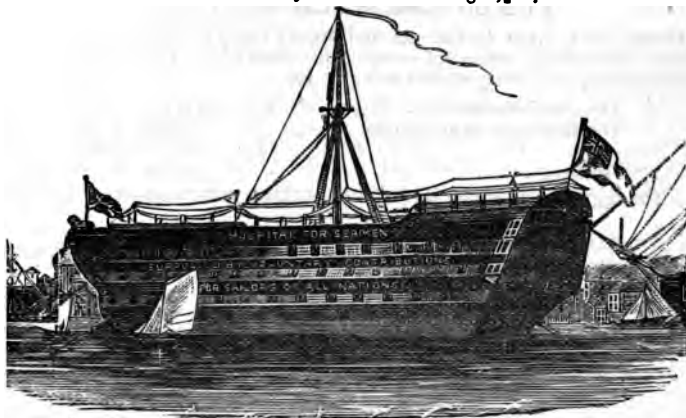
1st January 1883.

R. J. GILBERT, *Secy., &c.*

Bankers— { LONDON & COUNTY BANK, HAMMERSMITH BRANCH.
HERRIES, FARQUHAR & Co., 16 ST JAMES' STREET, S. W.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, S.E.

*Established on board the Grampus, 1821.
Removed on shore from the Dreadnought, 1870.*



SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament in 1833, with power to receive any Moneys, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Annuities, &c., whatsoever, not exceeding the sum of £12,000 per annum, in addition to any sums of money to any amount, and any Goods, Ships, &c., of whatever value.

Free to Sick Seamen of every Nation.

Dispensary for Out-Patients—WELL STREET, LONDON DOCKS.

No Admission Ticket or Letter of Recommendation required.

Upwards of 235,000 relieved since establishment, from no less than 42 different Countries; and the average number of Patients during 1882 **larger than it has ever been before** in any one year, having been 7514, as compared with 4713, the average of the preceeding ten years.

Qualification of a Governor—One Guinea annually, or a Donation of 10 Guineas.

Contributions and new Annual Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., 20 Birchln Lane, London, E.C., or by the Secretary at the Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN yearly subscribes One Hundred Guineas, and the Committee earnestly appeal to the Charitable Public to assist in raising the Annual Subscriptions to £5000 per annum. This reliable income will place the Society's Funds on a sound financial basis, and obviate the necessity for issuing special appeals for support.

Information afforded by sending a letter to the Hospital, addressed to

W. THOS. EVANS, *Secretary.*

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, BROAD SANCTUARY, S.W.

The Oldest Unendowed Hospital. Instituted 1719.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

FUNDS ARE MUCH NEEDED.

During 1882, 2,141 In-Patients and 20,711 Out-Patients were treated. The daily average number of occupied Beds was 165. The yearly cost of maintaining each occupied Bed was £61. 8s.

The Expenditure was	£11,368	0	9
The Income from all sources.	8,793	5	4

Deficiency.	£2,574	15	5
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The aggregate deficiency during the last three years is £9,147. 6s. 11d.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly desired.

The qualification for a GOVERNOR is £30 Donation, or £3. 3s. Annually.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be paid to

Messrs HOARE, 37 Fleet Street ;

Messrs RANSOM, BOUVIERIE & Co., 1 Pall Mall, East ;

or to the SECRETARY at the Hospital.

SIDNEY M. QUENNEL, *Secretary.*

ABINGTON ABBEY RETREAT,

Near NORTHAMPTON.

THIS old, high class Establishment, instituted some thirty-seven years since for the Treatment of the Mentally and Nervously Afflicted, of the Upper and Middle Classes, and one of the earliest to abolish the old Madhouse System of Restraint and Seclusion, and adopt the enlightened and humane Treatment since accepted as the only true method of approaching these sad maladies with the hope, if not of cure, at least of alleviation ; still continues its efforts in the same spirit under the general management and control of the late Dr Prichard's brother, who, thoroughly conversant with the treatment hitherto so successfully adopted, is also assisted by the lady members of the family, and efficient Medical advice and care ; the object of each being, while quietly exercising all necessary moral and physical supervision, to make the place as homelike as possible—many patients of both sexes whose condition allows of it, daily associating, and living with the family—an end scarcely attainable under the necessarily inelastic routine of large public Establishments.

The House, within twenty-five minutes walk of the fine Market-town and its Amusements, and of three Railways communicating with all parts of the Country, is still thoroughly retired in its fine, well wooded surroundings of many acres, with Church adjoining, and with its liberal management and homelike arrangements, will be found a charming refuge for quiet, chronic cases

For Terms—from £21 per Quarter—and other Particulars,
apply to Mr H. S. PRICHARD.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Queen's Elm, Fulham Road,
LONDON, S.W.

Consulting Physicians.

Sir ANDREW CLARK, Bart., M.A., M.D.
ROBERT BARNES, M.D.

Consulting Surgeon.

JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

Physicians.

JAMES H. AVELING, M.D.
ARTHUR WELLESLEY EDIS, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.
FANCOURT BARNES, M.D., M.Ch.

Assistant Physicians.

JOHN JAMES, M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.
EDWIN HARDING LENDON, M.A., M.B. (Oxon.)
JOHN PHILLIPS, B.A., M.B. (Cantab.)

Surgeon Dentist.

JOHN HAMILTON CRAIGIE, M.R.C.S.

THIS Hospital is for the reception and treatment of gentlewomen in reduced circumstances and respectable poor women, suffering from those distressing diseases to which the female sex is liable, irrespective of social position. They are admitted from all parts of the United Kingdom. Gratuitous treatment is given to the poor on the recommendation of a Governor. For twelve years there has been a Paying Department, into which Patients are admitted upon paying such fees as their means will allow.

The Hospital is quite unendowed, and excepting the small fees obtained from some Patients, it is

ENTIRELY DEPENDENT ON VOLUNTARY SUPPORT.

J. S. WOOD, *Secretary.*

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL

CITY ROAD, E. C.

Instituted 1750.

THIS HOSPITAL was established for the reception and delivery of respectable poor married Women. It has also an Out-Patient Department for the delivery of Women at their own homes. Over 1500 relieved annually.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations urgently needed, and will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co., 15 Lombard Street, or at the Hospital, by
R. A. OTHWAITE, *Secretary*.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being of 'THE CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL,' in the City Road, the sum of * to be applied towards the charitable objects of the said Hospital, and I desire that the said sum of * be paid, free of Legacy Duty, out of such part of my Personal Estate as I may lawfully bequeath to the purpose of the said Hospital."

* The sum to be expressed in words at length.

THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

AND

DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN,

SHADWELL, E.

President—THE VISCOUNT ENFIELD.

Chairman—THOMAS CHARRINGTON, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—CHARLES A. PRESCOTT, Esq.

Treasurer—EDWARD S. NORRIS, Esq.

THIS HOSPITAL being *dependent on voluntary contributions*, the Managing Committee earnestly APPEAL to the benevolent for that generous HELP which is indispensable to its due sustenance.

During the past year (1st of May 1882 to 30th April 1883), 754 Children were received as In-Patients, and 12,613 Women and Children were treated as Out-Patients, making a total of 13,367 of the Sick Poor to whom the benefits of this Charity were dispensed. The Hospital maintains 92 Beds, which are always filled by suffering little children.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS will be thankfully received by the Bankers—THE ALLIANCE BANK, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; Messrs DIMSDALE, Cornhill; Messrs COUTTS, Strand; Messrs PRESCOTT & CO., Threadneedle Street; and by ASHTON WARNER, *Secretary*.

.EXTENSION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.

THE pressure for admission has rendered an Extension a long-felt necessity. A **NEW BUILDING has been Erected** opposite the existing Hospital (with its 200 Beds), to contain

137 ADDITIONAL BEDS.

The ordinary Expenditure of the parent Hospital is about £17,000 a year, and the maintenance of the New Building, now fully occupied, adds nearly £10,000 a year to the expenses. The Charity, being unendowed, is dependent on **Donations, Annual Subscriptions, and Legacies.**

CONTRIBUTIONS are therefore much NEEDED, and are earnestly solicited in aid of the funds.

Treasurer—THE EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

Bankers—Messrs WILLIAMS, DEACON, & CO.

HENRY DOBBIN, *Secretary.*

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, SOHO SQUARE, W.

Patron H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

Chairman SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.

The first Established, and Largest of its Speciality.

FUNDS MOST URGENTLY NEEDED.

BANKERS.

Messrs BARCLAY, BEVAN & CO., 54 Lombard Street, E.C.

Messrs RANSOM, BOUVERIE & Co., 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.

DAVID CANNON, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

COUNTRY BRANCH—EAST END, FINCHLEY.

Chairman of the Board.

Lieut.-Colonel PORTER.

Treasurer.

Hon. H. DUDLEY RYDER.

Bankers—

COUTTS & Co., STRAND, W.C.; UNION BANK, Princes Street, E.C.

THE Hospital was established at the Mansion House in 1859, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor (Mr Ald. Wire), in relief of a class of sufferers for whom no provision had been made, yet who were in most instances ineligible for all General Hospitals.

In 1881, the first part of a new Hospital was opened, and the Board of Management have now entered upon the task of erecting the Main Building.

The new Hospital will contain from 150 to 160 beds (making with the Finchley Branch a total of 180 beds), and it is estimated that beyond the amounts already provided a sum of about £20,000 is needed to cover the cost of erection.

The provision of a Hospital designed for sufferers from nervous diseases is a pressing national want. This Charity possesses the best of recommendations for a special Hospital—it is served by a numerous staff of distinguished physicians, of which it has been said that "no more brilliant constellation of names has ever been presented." The *Lancet* says—"It is an institution of which the profession may be proud, for there is no doubt but that to past and present members of its medical staff we are indebted in a very large measure for the great advances in neurological science for which the last twenty years have been remarkable." Its operations extend to all parts of the kingdom. In-patients have been admitted during the past few years from nearly every parish in London and suburbs, and from upwards of 700 cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland.

Donations towards the Building Fund or in aid of maintenance will be gratefully acknowledged.

B. BURFORD RAWLINGS, *Secretary.*

A HOME IN SICKNESS.



President and Trustee.

The Rev. CANON ERSKINE CLARKE, Vicar of Battersea.

Committee of Management.

ARTHUR G. BROWNING, Esq.

The Hon. CONRAD DILLON.

R. M. HENSLEY, Esq.

Sir TREVOR LAWRENCE, Bart., M.P.

ROBT. J. MANN, Esq., M.D., F.R.G.S.

EDWARD VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.

HENRY M. SOULE, Esq.

EDWARD TAYLOR, Esq., M.R.C.S.

JAMES G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.

Honorary Secretary.

J. S. WOOD, Esq., Woodville, Upper Tooting, S.W.

BOLINGBROKE HOUSE PAY HOSPITAL

Is a HOME IN SICKNESS for those who need the advantages of Hospital Treatment and Nursing, and who are able to pay wholly or partially for the same.

THE Hospital has a Consulting Staff (who are connected with some of the chief London Hospitals), an Acting Staff, and Resident Medical Officer and Nurses, and there is a Ward for Children as well as for Adults of both sexes.

Patients (except such as are incurable or suffering from Fits or Insanity) are received upon paying a reasonable proportion of their actual weekly cost, *if they are not in a position to pay the whole amount*, which averages £2. 2s. weekly.

Prospectus and Forms on written application to the Hon. Secretary, or by personal application to Bolingbroke House, which is near Clapham Junction Station.

THE HOME HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION

(FOR PAYING PATIENTS),

FITZROY HOUSE, 16 & 17 FITZROY SQUARE, LONDON, W.

Established 1877. Incorporated 1878.

President and Chairman of Committee—THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

Treasurer—F. COX, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—HENRY C. BURDETT, Esq.

THIS ASSOCIATION has been established for the purpose of opening several small Hospitals and Convalescent Institutions for the Upper and Middle Classes, where anyone can obtain, on payment, all the advantages of Hospital treatment, in addition to many of the comforts of home, not the least of which will be the attendance of the patient's own doctor, and the presence of a friend or relative if desired. The movement was originated at the Mansion House only after the weightiest approval had been given to it by the most eminent members of the medical and legal professions, heads of existing hospitals, and others.

The Association having been incorporated, the liability of a Governor or Member is limited to the amount he may subscribe.

A GOVERNOR BY CONTRIBUTING FIFTY GUINEAS has the following privileges among others :—Eligibility to serve on the Committee of Management, and priority of admission to the Homes for himself and his family when ill.

A DONOR OF TWENTY GUINEAS BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION, with the privilege of priority of admission for himself when ill.

Fitzroy House, 16 and 17 Fitzroy Square, the first English Home Hospital, constitutes a Home in Sickness for those who need Hospital Treatment and Nursing, and who are able to pay something for such advantages when ill. So great has been the demand for admission that it has been necessary to purchase the next house, and so double the number of beds. This has entailed an expenditure of £5,000, and to meet this outlay an appeal is now made.

Fitzroy House is already self-supporting, and if the £5,000 of capital now required is subscribed the Association will be self-extending also.

THE "MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION" ENACTS THAT—

"The income and property of the Association shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Association as set forth in this Memorandum of Association, and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly, by way of dividend or bonus, or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the persons who, at any time, are or have been Members of the Association."

MIDDLE-CLASS CONVALESCENT INSTITUTIONS.

The scheme above submitted having found favour with the public, it is intended to combine Home Hospitals in Town with similar Institutions in Sea-side and other localities, where the cure of Convalescent Patients may be completed.

LEGACIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL may be sent to the Bankers, Messrs BARNETTS, HOARES & Co., 62 Lombard Street, London; or to the Honorary Secretary, at Fitzroy House, 16 and 17 Fitzroy Square, London, W., where further and more detailed information can at all times be obtained.

HAMPSTEAD HOME HOSPITAL and NURSING INSTITUTE.

4 SOUTH HILL PARK ROAD, N.W.

THIS Institution provides for the Treatment of Patients who are able to pay, wholly or in part, for residence. Home comforts are highly developed by the best known methods of Hygiene and Nursing.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

CLASS A.	10s. to 15s. per week.
CLASS B.	21s. to 25s. per week.
CLASS C.	42s. to 63s. per week.

Special Arrangements can be made to secure Private Rooms.

The Committee earnestly appeal for £5000 additional Capital, so as to enable them to effect the completion of the Establishment, and more especially to extend the Nursing Department. Annual Subscriptions of £1. 1s. and upwards, Life Governors' Contributions of £21, and Donations in any amounts will be thankfully received at the London and South-Western Bank, Hampstead, or by

R. A. OUTHWAITE,
Honorary Secretary.

ST. HELENA HOME,

1 Grove End Road, N.W.

(Overlooking Lord's Cricket Ground.)

FOR TRAINED NURSES AND PAYING PATIENTS.

UNDER THE HIGHEST MEDICAL PATRONAGE.

THIS HOME stands in its own grounds of more than an acre, and besides accommodation for a staff of thoroughly-trained Nurses, contains large and airy Rooms admirably suited for Invalids requiring medical or surgical treatment. Patients to be attended by their own medical adviser, and every comfort will be provided for them.

Infectious cases not admitted.

All applications for Nurses, medical, surgical, mental, and fever, and or Apartments for Invalids, to be made to the Lady Superintendent at the Home.

Chairman of Committees—Col. Hon. CHARLES GRANTHAM SCOTT.

Treasurer—FRANCIS HOARE, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—JAMES BROS, Esq.

Bankers—SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co., 1 Cavendish Square.

ST THOMAS' HOME, ST THOMAS' HOSPITAL,

ALBERT EMBANKMENT, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

Treasurer—DAVID H. STONE, ESQ., ALD.

Resident Medical Officer—DR EDMUNDS.

Steward—FREDERICK WALKER, ESQ.

FOR the reception of Patients who are able to pay for their Maintenance, Medical Attendance, and Nursing, the minimum charge for which is Eight Shillings per day. Special Cases requiring a private room, additional nursing, etc., are subject to an extra charge not exceeding One Guinea per day.

Applications for admission should be made to the Resident Medical Officer of the Home, who can be seen daily at 12 o'clock, or to the Steward of St Thomas' Hospital.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

INSTITUTION FOR HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSES,

27 NORTH AUDLEY ST., GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.

**FOR THE SUPPLY OF RESIDENT MEDICAL, SURGICAL,
MENTAL, AND MONTHLY NURSES.**

Terms on application to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Harrison.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF NURSES.

CHIEF OFFICE—62 NEW BOND STREET, W.

BRANCH OFFICE—86 KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, S.E.

SUPERIOR Hospital-trained Nurses for Medical, Mental, Monthly, Surgical, Fever, and Small-pox Cases, are always in readiness. Also Male Attendants and Medical Rubbers. In this Association the Nurses are not paid by small salaries, but after a year's probation receive their earnings.

HOME HOSPITALS FOR THE WELL-TO-DO.

IN connection with the Association of Nurses there are "Home Hospitals," where Patients can be received under the care of their own Physicians, each Patient being provided with a separate room.

Hospital No. 1.—For Medical and Surgical Non-infectious Cases. Hospital No. 2.—A Country House, with large Garden, for Convalescents. Hospital No. 3.—For the Reception of Convalescents from Infectious Diseases. Hospital No. 4.—For the Cure of Inebriates.

Terms from Four to Twelve Guineas per Week, according to Nursing and Accommodation required. Addresses of Hospitals given only to Patients or their Friends. Letters or Telegrams to be addressed to—

M. FIRTH, Superintendent,

62 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

MILDMAY NURSING HOUSE,

129 AND 131 MILDMAY ROAD, LONDON, N.

(NURSING BRANCH OF THE MILDMAY DEACONESS INSTITUTION.)

RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT—Miss DEAN.

Trained Sisters and Nurses are sent into private families from this Establishment.
Application for Sisters and Nurses to be made to the Resident Superintendent at the Nursing House.

General Diseases, £1. 11s. 6d. per week.	Typhoid Fever and Cancer, £3. 2s. for 1st
Infectious do., £3. 2s. for 1st and 2d weeks.	and 2d weeks.
Do. do., £1. 11s. 6d. for 3d and following weeks.	Do. do., £1. 11s. 6d. for 3d and following weeks.

Telegrams, Travelling, and Laundress extra, and in Infectious Cases, 15s. on leaving.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

OFFICES OF THE COUNCIL—

15 BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

Patron.—THE QUEEN.

President —THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Chairman of Council.—THE EARL OF WEMYSS AND MARCH.

Treasurer.—H. B. PRAED, Esq.

OBJECTS.

I.—To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and with the Poor Law authorities the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district.

II.—To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief.

III.—To place gratuitously at the disposal of all charitable agencies and private persons the investigating machinery of the Committees of the Society.

IV.—To obtain from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals, suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.

V.—To assist from its own funds, and as far as possible in the form of loans, all suitable cases for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources.

VI.—To repress mendicity.

VII.—To afford to the public at large information regarding the objects and mode of working of existing charities.

VIII.—To promote, as far as possible, the general welfare of the poor.

The 'CHARITY ORGANISATION REPORTER,' the official organ of the Society published weekly throughout the year, is sent post free for a year for 6s. 6d.

Contributions for the work of the Society are earnestly requested, and may be paid at the Central Office, 15 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, or, to the account of the 'Charity Organisation Society,' with Messrs COURTTS & Co., 59 Strand, W.C.

C. S. LOCH, *Secretary.*

FREE SURGICAL AID TO THE POOR.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

PATRON—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR, PRESIDENT.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for the supply of Surgical Appliances on the recommendation of any contributory Clergyman or Minister.

The Council of the HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND having exhausted the amount authorised by resolution of Members to be expended during the year in the purchase of Surgical Appliances, and so many necessitous and distressing cases coming daily under their observation, make an URGENT APPEAL for Special DONATIONS to enable them to continue their operations in this Department.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "Bank of England," and be sent to Mr. HENRY N. CUSTANCE, the Secretary, at the Mansion House, London,

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